

FEDERAL REGISTER

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
LITTERA SCRIPTA MANET
OF THE UNITED STATES
1934

VOLUME 10 NUMBER 246

Washington, Tuesday, December 18, 1945

The President

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT

FACT-FINDING BOARD IN GENERAL MOTORS DISPUTE

In accordance with my message to the Congress on December 3, 1945, I hereby appoint as a fact-finding board in the General Motors dispute

Honorable Walter P. Stacy, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Milton Eisenhower, President of Kansas State College.

Lloyd K. Garrison, Chairman of the War Labor Board.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 14, 1945.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22458; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945; 11:25 a. m.]

Regulations

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

[B. E. P. Q. 485, 14th Rev.]

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

§ 301.72a *Administrative instructions: modification of certification requirements for specified articles.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.72 (Notice of Quarantine No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle), the certification requirements of §§ 301.72-4 and 301.72-5 of the regulations revised effective December 12, 1945, (10 F.R. 14855), are hereby modified as to the interstate movement of the following articles and materials enumerated in § 301.72-3;

(a) Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of the following

materials under the conditions specified below:

(1) Soil, sand, gravel, clay, peat, or muck, when taken from a depth of at least 2 feet below the existing surface, and when entirely free from any surface soil to a depth of 2 feet.

(2) Sand and gravel, when washed, processed, or otherwise treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(b) All certification requirements are waived for the following articles and materials when free from soil and when they have not been exposed to infestation or when sanitation practices are maintained as prescribed by or to the satisfaction of the inspector:

(1) Hay and straw, except that peanut hay is not exempt.

(2) Uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed.

(3) Seed cotton, cottonseed, and baled cotton lint and linters.

(4) Scrap metal and junk.

(5) Forest products such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.

(6) Brick, tile, stone, and cinders.

(7) Concrete slabs, pipe, and building blocks.

(8) Implements, machinery, equipment, and containers.

REGULATED ARTICLES NOT AFFECTED BY THESE INSTRUCTIONS

(c) Certification is required for the following regulated articles and materials enumerated in § 301.72-3:

(1) All soil, sand, gravel, clay, peat, or muck, whether moved independently or in connection with, or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.

(2) Compost, manure, moss, and leaf-mold.

(3) Nursery stock.

(4) Grass sod.

(5) Plant crowns or roots for propagation.

(6) Potatoes (Irish), when freshly harvested.

(7) True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured.

(8) Peanuts in the shell.

(9) Peanut hay.

(Continued on p. 15106)

CONTENTS

THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT:	Page
Fact-finding board in General Motors dispute.....	15105

REGULATIONS AND NOTICES

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN:

Vesting orders:

Araki, Seichi.....	15129
Bethmann, Gebrueder.....	15129
Braun and Co.....	15130
Burkhardt & Co.....	15130
Exportkreditbank, A. G.....	15130
Geissendoerfer, Ernest.....	15131
Hirdes, Gebr.....	15131
Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd. (2 documents).....	15131, 15132
Jaffa & Levin.....	15132
Kreisbank Krefeld.....	15132
Miyaoka, Tsunejiro.....	15133
One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.....	15133
Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft, A. G.....	15133
Schmidt, George.....	15134

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION:

Closures, new tinplate (L-103-b, revocation)..... 15114

Diamonds, rough (M-109, revocation)..... 15103

Lead (M-38)..... 15103

Tin (M-43)..... 15103

Authorizations, status (M-43, Dir. 1)..... 15113

Pig, allocation:

Brass mill products (M-43, Dir. 4)..... 15114

Fluid milk containers (M-43, Dir. 3)..... 15113

Solder, babbitt or alloys containing tin and users (except copper base alloy), limitation on accepting and filling orders by producers (M-43, Dir. 2)..... 15113

Tubes, collapsible (M-115, revocation)..... 15114

COAST GUARD:

Approval of equipment..... 15160

ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE BUREAU:

Domestic quarantine notices; white-fringed beetle, modification of regulations..... 15105



Published daily, except Sundays, Mondays, and days following legal holidays, by the Division of the Federal Register, the National Archives, pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U.S.C., ch. 8B), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee, approved by the President. Distribution is made only by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The regulatory material appearing herein is keyed to the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published, under 50 titles, pursuant to section 11 of the Federal Register Act, as amended June 19, 1937.

The FEDERAL REGISTER will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, for \$1.50 per month or \$15.00 per year, payable in advance. The charge for individual copies (minimum 15¢) varies in proportion to the size of the issue. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, directly to the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

There are no restrictions on the republication of material appearing in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

NOTICE

1944 Supplement

The following books of the 1944 Supplement to the Code of Federal Regulations are now available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, at \$3 per copy:

Book 1: Titles 1-10, including Presidential documents in full text.

Book 2: Titles 11-32.

A limited sales stock of the Cumulative Supplement and the 1943 Supplement is still available as previously announced.

CONTENTS—Continued

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:	Page
Hearings, etc.:	
Railroad radio service.....	15128
Voice of Marion et al.....	15129
LABOR DEPARTMENT:	
Finding with respect to war contract; Great Lakes Pipe Line Co.....	15128
NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY:	
Public war housing; occupancy pending termination and disposition (2 documents).....	15107
OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION:	
Direction of traffic movement; cotton, transportation to points of storage.....	15128

CONTENTS—Continued

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION:	Page
Adjustments and pricing orders:	
American Pad and Textile Co.....	15135
Baltimore Ocean Transport Co.....	15141
Brooks, T. E., & Co.....	15144
Climax Machinery Co.....	15138
Colon, Ramon C.....	15146
Cote, Joseph Frederick.....	15150
Crawford Mfg. Co., Inc.....	15135
De Jesus y Vincente.....	15144
Deardorff, John D.....	15142
Delgado, Santos.....	15145
Dellinger, Paul H.....	15148
Digiovanni, Frank.....	15143
East Prospect Cigar Co.....	15145
Fernandez, Mary.....	15147
Ford Motor Co.....	15157
Green, Richard, & Co.....	15141
Herrick Furniture Co.....	15138
Horrocks-Ibbotson Co.....	15136
Howe, Bert, Mfg. Co., and Universal Sales & Enterprises, Inc.....	15142
Imperial Knife Co.....	15142
Jackson Art Wood Products.....	15138
Keystone Cigar Co.....	15151
Kreidler, Palmer.....	15149
Las Vegas.....	15150
Melendez, Juan.....	15148
Menasco Mfg. Co.....	15137
Mendez, Francisco Torres.....	15150
Midwest Mfg. Co.....	15136
Montanez, Martin Rivera.....	15149
Moore Machinery Co.....	15136
National Lamp Co.....	15140
National Novelty Mfg. Co.....	15140
New England Bedding Co.....	15135
Nicro Steel Products, Inc.....	15139
Nieman, Herbert A., and Co.....	15152
O'Rourke, John C.....	15144
Pangle, C. H.....	15152
Pashian Bros.....	15147
Petroleum Specialty Co.....	15134
Priebe, Edward.....	15146
Rios, Cantalicio.....	15148
Rodman, Harry.....	15154
Savage Arms Co.....	15137
Stadium Mfg. Co., Inc.....	15134
Sunbeam Lighting Co.....	15139
Swisher, John H., and Son, Inc.....	15141
Tampa Port Cigar Co.....	15141
Tampa-Vana Cigar Co.....	15143
Wolf, Harry C.....	15151
X-L Products Co.....	15139
Apparel and apparel accessories (SO 108, Am. 8).....	15125
Contract termination inventory, special provisions (SO 108, Special Order 11).....	15153
Items having had specified price increases, adjustment of weight average price (SO 108, Special Order 10).....	15153
Livestock slaughter and meat distribution (Control Order 1, revocation).....	15115
Machines, parts and industrial equipment (RMFR 136, Am. 24).....	15127
Seat covers, automobile (SR 14J, Am. 15).....	15127
Shirts, shorts, pajamas, etc. (MPR 605).....	15115

CONTENTS—Continued

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION—Continued.	Page
Softwood, distribution yard sales (2d Rev. MPR 215, Am. 14).....	15114
Sugar (2d Rev. RO 3, Am. 51, 53) (2 documents).....	15125, 15127
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION:	
Hearings, etc.:	
Pacific Affiliate, Inc.....	15159
Red Bank Oil Co.....	15159
Southern Natural Gas Co. et al.....	15159
United Public Utilities Corp. et al.....	15158
TREASURY DEPARTMENT:	
7/8 % Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series A-1947.....	15128
WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION:	
General agents and agents; freight brokerage and commissions on fares (Corr.).....	15128
CODIFICATION GUIDE	
A numerical list of the parts of the Code of Federal Regulations affected by documents published in this issue. Documents carried in the Cumulative Supplement by uncodified tabulation only are not included within the purview of this list.	
TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE:	Page
Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:	
Part 301—Domestic quarantine notices.....	15105
TITLE 24—HOUSING CREDIT:	
Chapter VII—National Housing Agency:	
Part 701—Private and public war housing.....	15107
Part 703—Public war housing.....	15107
TITLE 46—SHIPPING:	
Chapter III—War Shipping Administration:	
Part 306—General agents and agents.....	15128
TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION AND RAILROADS:	
Chapter II—Office of Defense Transportation:	
Part 502—Direction of traffic movement.....	15128

This revision supersedes B. E. P. Q. 485, thirteenth revision, which became effective November 28, 1944.

These instructions shall be effective on and after December 12, 1945, and shall remain in effect until further modified or revoked.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U.S.C. 161; 7 CFR § 301.72, as revised effective Dec. 12, 1945, 10 F.R. 14855)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of December 1945.

[SEAL] AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology
and Plant Quarantine.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22457; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945; 11:10 a. m.]

TITLE 24—HOUSING CREDIT

Chapter VII—National Housing Agency

[NHA Reg. 60-14]

PART 701—PRIVATE AND PUBLIC WAR HOUSING

HOUSING FOR DISTRESSED FAMILIES OF VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN

CROSS-REFERENCE: See § 703.1, *infra*.

[NHA Reg. 60-5E]

PART 703—PUBLIC WAR HOUSING

OCCUPANCY OF PUBLIC WAR HOUSING PENDING TERMINATION AND DISPOSITION

Sec.

703.1 Purpose.

703.2 Eligibility for admission to occupancy in Lanham Act and other public war housing.

703.3 Removal of NHA occupancy controls on certain public housing.

703.4 Distressed veterans and families of servicemen and veterans.

703.5 Establishment of fair rentals.

AUTHORITY: §§ 703.1 to 703.5, inclusive, issued under 55 Stat. 838; E.O. 9070, 7 F.R. 1529; and 54 Stat. 1125, as amended.

§ 703.1 *Purpose.* (a) This part revises and incorporates the provisions of NHA Regulations Nos. 60-5D (9 F.R. 13703) and 60-14 (Part 701 of this chapter, 10 F.R. 8685). Regulation No. 60-5D set forth the occupancy standards for public war housing and provided for an exclusive reservation or occupancy preference for eligible civilian war workers. Part 701 of this chapter, issued pursuant to the authority conferred by the enactment of Title V of the Lanham Act, made distressed families of servicemen and veterans eligible for vacancies in Lanham Act and certain other public war housing in the same manner and on a parity with eligible civilian war workers. As a result of the end of hostilities, and because of the revocation of all priority controls on occupancy in public war housing, effective October 15, 1945, it is necessary to remove the present occupancy preference for eligible civilian war workers in such housing and to set forth the occupancy standards as herein provided for application until the admission of occupants is discontinued.

§ 703.2 *Eligibility for admission to occupancy in Lanham Act and other public war housing.* (a) In all Public Law 849 (Lanham Act), Public Law 9 (Temporary Shelter Acts) and Public Law 781 (Naval Appropriation Act, 1941) projects under the jurisdiction of the National Housing Administrator, eligibility for admission to occupancy shall be as provided in this section until the admission of occupants is discontinued.

(b) In family dwelling projects determined to be of a temporary character pursuant to section 313 of the Lanham Act and in demountable family dwelling projects which are to be removed from their present site, there shall be eligible for admission prior to their termination (except as otherwise provided in this section):

Distressed families of servicemen and veterans affected by unusual hardships,

and military personnel and civilian employees and their families or dependents without housing of the War and Navy Departments, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and U. S. Public Health Service assigned to duty in the locality, and of private industries engaged in the completion of war contracts.

(1) Distressed families who are without housing as a result of the war or its orderly demobilization may also be eligible for admission prior to the termination of such projects, to the extent authorized by the Regional Representative, if he shall find after consultation with the local community, that (i) surplus units will remain after the foregoing needs have been met, (ii) an acute housing shortage exists in the locality, and (iii) the community requests that termination of the project be postponed in the interest of orderly demobilization and presents a plan which will permit removal of the project within a reasonable period of time.

(c) In the case of temporary dormitories, trailers, and stop-gap accommodations, no person or family shall be eligible for admission (except as otherwise provided in paragraph (e) of this section) unless the Regional Representative, after consultation with the local community, find that (i) dwelling accommodations for such persons or families in need of housing are not otherwise available in the locality, and (ii) the continued temporary use of the accommodations is required to house such persons or families as an aid to the orderly demobilization of the war effort. In the event of such findings, there shall be admitted to such accommodations prior to their termination:

Distressed veterans and distressed families of servicemen and veterans affected by unusual hardships, and military personnel and civilian employees and their families or dependents without housing of the War and Navy Departments, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and U. S. Public Health Service assigned to duty in the locality, and of private industries engaged in the completion of war contracts.

(d) In all projects not determined to be of temporary character pursuant to section 313 of the Lanham Act, including demountable projects which are not to be removed from their present site, there shall be eligible for admission prior to their termination (except as otherwise provided in paragraph (e) of this section):

Distressed veterans and distressed families of servicemen and veterans affected by unusual hardships, and military personnel and civilian employees and families or dependents without housing of the War and Navy Departments, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and U. S. Public Health Service assigned to duty in the locality, and of private industries engaged in the completion of war contracts.

(1) After the needs of such persons have been met, distressed persons who are without housing as a result of the war or its orderly demobilization may also be admitted. Any units not necessary to meet the needs of those in the foregoing categories will be made available to other persons in need of housing.

(2) After termination of such projects but prior to their disposition, any persons in need of housing shall be eligible for admission provided that preference shall be given to distressed veterans and distressed families of servicemen and veterans over all others.

(e) Exceptions to the foregoing eligibility provisions are as follows:

(1) A person otherwise eligible under this Section who applies for occupancy for himself only, shall be eligible for only accommodations appropriate for single persons.

(2) Temporary shelter may be reserved exclusively for distressed veterans or distressed families of servicemen or veterans in projects programmed for such persons, and, in exceptional cases, the Regional Representative may continue the reservation of dwellings for in-migrant military personnel or civilian employees of the War or Navy Departments or of private industries engaged in the completion of war contracts.

(3) Eligibility for occupancy in public conversion properties shall be without restriction, except that in the selection of tenants preference shall be given to distressed veterans and distressed families of servicemen and veterans and families of in-migrant civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments and of private industries engaged in the completion of war contracts.

(4) In housing provided under Title IV of the Lanham Act, all employees of the United States whom the Washington Area Representative determines to be engaged in work essential to national defense shall be eligible on a parity with distressed veterans and distressed families of servicemen and veterans, and shall be eligible prior to all others.

§ 703.3 *Removal of NHA occupancy controls on certain public housing.* (a) No FPHA-aided projects, Federally-owned 671 projects, Defense Homes Corporation projects, or Federally-owned non-war housing projects under the jurisdiction of FPHA, are subject to any occupancy restrictions by NHA public regulations or other priority limitations, and occupancy in any such housing which is under the control of the National Housing Agency shall be determined by the Federal Public Housing Authority subject to applicable Federal and local laws. Such determinations may include provision for the housing of veterans as the Federal Public Housing Authority may deem advisable.

§ 703.4 *Distressed veterans and families of servicemen and veterans.* (a) Veterans and families of servicemen and veterans are "distressed" and affected by unusual hardships within the meaning of this part if such persons are without housing, by reason of eviction, low income or otherwise, and are unable to find in the area adequate housing within their financial reach. This includes a family of a returning veteran who is unable to find a dwelling in the area within his financial reach in which he can reestablish his family. Distressed families, otherwise eligible, include families of deceased servicemen or veterans. As used in this part, a veteran means a person who has served in the military or naval

forces of the United States during the present war and who has been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

(b) The finding made in § 701.12 of NHA Regulation 60-14 is hereby continued and incorporated herein, and reads as follows: "In accordance with Title V (section 501) of the Lanham Act (Public 849, 76th Congress, as amended) and subject to subsequent determinations, it is hereby found that in those localities in which war housing has been programmed or built and where distressed families are without adequate housing accommodations and are unable to find such accommodations within their financial reach, an acute shortage of housing exists within the meaning of said Section 501 and that, because of war restrictions, permanent housing cannot be provided in sufficient quantities when needed."

§ 703.5 Establishment of fair rentals.

(a) The Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority is hereby authorized and directed to (1) fix fair rentals for housing made available under § 703.2 to distressed veterans and distressed families of servicemen and veterans which shall be within their financial reach, and (2) fix fair rentals for housing made available under § 703.2 to other persons which shall be based upon the value of the housing as determined by the Commissioner: *Provided*, That in exceptional cases during the present emergency he may adjust rentals subject to applicable law and contractual obligations.

This regulation shall be effective immediately.

JOHN B. BLANDFORD, Jr.,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22449; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945; 10:00 a. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter IX—Civilian Production Administration

AUTHORITY: Regulations in this chapter unless otherwise noted at the end of documents affected, issued under sec. 2 (a), 54 Stat. 676, as amended by 55 Stat. 236, 56 Stat. 177, 58 Stat. 827; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; E.O. 9599, 10 F.R. 10155; E.O. 9638, 10 F.R. 12591; CPA Reg. 1, Nov. 5, 1945, 10 F.R. 13714.

PART 984—LEAD

[Conservation Order M-38, as Amended Oct. 3, 1945, Amdt. 1]

Section 984.1 *Conservation Order M-38* is hereby amended as follows:

1. By changing the words "War Production Board" to read "Civilian Production Administration" in the following places:

- Paragraph (a) line 8.
- Paragraph (c) line 12.
- Paragraph (d) lines 1 and 2.
- Paragraph (e) line 6.
- Paragraph (f) lines 6 and 7.
- Paragraph (f) (1) line 10.
- Paragraph (f) (2) line 1.
- Paragraph (f) (3) line 2.
- List I, Explanatory Introduction, line 11

2. By changing the words "Metals Reserve Company" in the heading of paragraph (e) and in the 4th line of paragraph (e) to read "Office of Metals Reserve, Reconstruction Finance Corporation".

3. By changing the word "Division" in the 7th line of paragraph (i) to read "Branch".

4. By amending paragraph (n) to read as follows:

(n) *Communications.* All communications and reports dealing with this order shall be addressed to: Civilian Production Administration, Tin, Lead and Zinc Branch, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-38.

5. By amending Item 19 of List I to read as follows:

19. Collapsible tubes, for the fourth quarter of 1945, 26% of the amount of lead (including that contained in blanks bought and converted into tubes) used during the calendar year of 1944. Usage of tin in collapsible tubes is subject to the restrictions of Order M-43.

Issued this 17th day of December 1945.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION
ADMINISTRATION,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22460; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945; 11:31 a. m.]

PART 3286—MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS [General Preference Order M-109, Revocation]

ROUGH DIAMONDS

Section 3286.26 *General Preference Order M-109* is revoked. This revocation does not affect any liabilities incurred for violation of this order or of actions taken by the War Production Board or Civilian Production Administration under the order.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION
ADMINISTRATION,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22362; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945; 11:26 a. m.]

PART 1001—TIN

[Conservation Order M-43, as Amended Dec. 17, 1945]

Section 1001.1. *Conservation Order M-43* is hereby amended to read as follows:

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of tin for defense, for private account and for export; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

INDEX

(a) What this order does.

Deliveries of Pig Tin

(b) Restriction on deliveries of pig tin.

(c) Allocations of pig tin.

(d) Reports on use, disposition and inventories of pig tin.

Use of Tin in Manufacture

- (e) General restrictions on the use of pig tin, secondary tin, tin plate,terne plate, solder, babbitt, and other tin-bearing alloys.
- (f) Quota restrictions on the use of pig tin in manufacture.
- (g) Special restrictions on the use of metals to which pig tin has been added.
- (h) Additional restrictions on the use of tin in making certain articles.

Implements of War

- (i) Exemptions for implements of war.

Use and Sale of Articles Containing Tin

- (j) General restrictions on the use and sale of tin-bearing products.
- (k) Special restrictions on purchases and sales of certain articles containing tin.

Inventories

- (l) Limitation on inventories.

Miscellaneous

- (m) Appeals and communications.
- (n) Violations.

Schedules of Permitted Uses

Schedule I—Miscellaneous.

Schedule II—Solders.

Schedule III—Babbitt.

Schedule IV—Brass and bronze.

A. Cast alloys.

B. Wrought alloys.

Schedule V—Use of tin to repair gas meters (superseded by item (b) (7) of Schedule II).

Schedule VI—Tin plate,terne plate, andterne metal.

§ 1001.1 Conservation Order M-43—

(a) *What this order does.* This order prohibits deliveries of pig tin except under certain conditions and provides for allocation of pig tin by the Civilian Production Administration. It also restricts the use of pig tin, secondary tin, certain tin-bearing products and tinplate in manufacture. The order also prohibits sales and deliveries of jewelry and certain other articles containing tin. It also limits inventories of tin. Certain other orders of the Civilian Production Administration also restrict the manufacture and use of articles containing tin. The provisions of these other orders must also be followed.

In this amendment to Order M-43 some of its provisions have been rearranged. Restrictions on deliveries of pig tin are now contained in paragraphs (b) and (c) of the order. Paragraph (e) outlines the general restrictions on the use of pig tin, secondary tin, tin plate,terne plate, solder, babbitt and other tin-bearing alloys formerly listed in List B. In addition, certain special restrictions on the use of metals to which pig tin has been added are contained in paragraph (g). Other special restrictions on the use of tin in making certain products which were formerly contained in List A of the order now appear in paragraph (h). Restrictions on the sales and use of articles containing tin, some of which were formerly included in List A, are now covered in paragraphs (j) and (k) of the order. The Schedules to the order which describe the permitted uses of tin have also been rearranged. Schedule V which formerly covered the use of tin to repair gas meters has been superseded by item (b) (7) of Schedule II—Solder. Order M-115 which dealt with collapsible tubes has been revoked and the provisions

dealing with the tin content and use of such tubes are now contained in item 2 of Schedule I. Similarly, Order L-103-b governing tin plate closures has been revoked and its provisions incorporated in item 5 of Schedule VI along with the other provisions relating to tin plate andterne plate.

Deliveries of Pig Tin

(b) *Restriction on deliveries of pig tin.* No person shall deliver or accept delivery of pig tin without a specific allocation in writing by the Civilian Production Administration or the War Production Board, except under the conditions set forth in paragraphs (b) (1) and (b) (2) below. "Pig tin" means metal containing 98% or more by weight of the element tin, in shapes current in the trade (including anodes, small bars and ingots) produced from ores, residues or scrap.

(1) Pig tin may be delivered without specific allocation to the Office of Metals Reserve, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or to any other corporation organized under section 5 (d) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act as amended or to any agent of such a corporation.

(2) Pig tin may be delivered without specific allocation by a distributor in lots not larger than 2,000 pounds each to any person who does not receive from all sources more than 6,000 pounds of pig tin in the calendar month the distributor makes the delivery and who gives to the distributor at the time he places his purchase order, a certificate in substantially the form below, signed manually or as provided in Priorities Regulation 7 by an official duly authorized for that purpose:

I certify, subject to the penalties of Section 35 (A) of the United States Criminal Code, that I will use this pig tin for _____ (specify end use) in accordance with Order M-43 or will resell it only in accordance with that order. I will not receive more than 6,000 pounds of pig tin from all sources in _____ (specify month of delivery) including the amount covered by this order.

(Name of purchaser)

By _____
(Duly authorized official)

If the pig tin, or any portion of it, to be delivered under this subparagraph is to be exported outside the United States, its territories or possessions, or Canada, the purchaser (exporter) should state as the end use in the certificate the words "for export" and give the number of the export license.

(c) *Allocations of pig tin.* The Civilian Production Administration will allocate the supply of pig tin, including all pig tin released by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and will issue specific directions as to the source, destination and amount of pig tin to be delivered or acquired. Applications for allocations of pig tin should be made to the Civilian Production Administration not later than the 20th day of the month before the month in which delivery is requested, and should be made on Form WPB-412. Except in unusual circumstances, the Civilian Production Administration will not allocate to a person for

a calendar quarter an amount greater than the quantity he is permitted to melt or put in process during that quarter plus the quantity which he sold during the corresponding quarter of 1944 for small order sales under M-43. No larger quantity than this may be requested on the regular WPB-412 report, which should be marked "Regular Report." If a larger quantity than this is requested, a separate application on Form WPB-412 must be filed for the additional quantity, marked "Supplementary Application" and a statement should be attached giving a complete explanation of the reasons for the increase requested. The Civilian Production Administration may specifically direct the purposes and end products for which a person may convert, process or fabricate pig tin allocated to him.

(d) *Reports on use, disposition and inventories of pig tin.* (1) On or before the 10th of each calendar month, each distributor of pig tin must report to the Civilian Production Administration on Form WPB-412 or by letter in triplicate all of his transactions in pig tin during the previous month.

(2) Any person who, on the first day of a calendar month, has in his possession or under his control 4,000 pounds or more of pig tin must report to the Civilian Production Administration on Form WPB-412 by the 20th of that month.

(3) Any person who uses 2,000 pounds or more of pig tin in any calendar month must report to the Civilian Production Administration on Form WPB-412 on or before the 20th of the following month.

(4) The reporting requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget pursuant to the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Use of Tin in Manufacture

(e) *General restrictions on the use of pig tin, secondary tin, tin plate,terne plate, solder, babbitt and other tin-bearing alloys.* No person may use any pig tin, secondary tin, tin plate,terne plate, solder, babbitt, copper base alloys or other alloys containing 1.5% or more tin, or any britannia metal, pewter metal or other similar tin-bearing alloys to make or treat any item or product, or in any process, not set forth in one of the schedules attached to this order. In making or treating these items, or performing these processes, pig tin may not be used where the schedule permits secondary tin only, and the tin content of an item may not exceed the amount indicated in the schedule.

"Pig tin" means metal containing 98% or more by weight of the element tin, in shapes current in the trade (including anodes, small bars, and ingots) produced from ores, residues or scrap. "Secondary tin" means any alloy which contains less than 98% but not less than 1.5% by weight of the element tin.

(f) *Quota restrictions on the use of pig tin in manufacture.* Quotas are set in the schedules for certain of the items and for certain of the processes in which pig tin may be used. If a quota is set for an item or a process in the schedule, a manufacturer or processor must not use, in the manufacture of the item or in the process during any calendar quarter,

more pig tin than the specified percentage of the amount he legally used for that purpose during the corresponding quarter of the year indicated.

(g) *Special restrictions on the use of metals to which pig tin has been added.* No person may use metal to which pig tin has been added to produce any product or perform any process for which pig tin is not permitted by one of the schedules attached to this order.

(h) *Additional restrictions on the use of tin in making certain articles.* In addition to the restrictions in paragraphs (e) through (g), no person may use tin of any kind to make the articles listed below. This prohibition applies to any part of any of these articles, and applies to the use of pig tin, secondary tin, solder, tin plate,terne plate, tin plate orterne plate scrap or waste, and any other form of tin or alloy containing 1.5% or more of tin by weight.

1. Advertising specialties.
2. Art objects.
3. Band and other musical instruments except pipe organs.
4. Broom wire.
5. Buckles.
6. Buttons.
7. Chimes and bells.
8. Emblems and insignia.
9. Spiral binders, office and industrial staples, book match clips and paper fasteners.
10. Household furnishings and equipment.
11. Jewelry.
12. Novelties, souvenirs and trophies.
13. Ornaments and ornamental fittings.
14. Refrigerator trays and shelves.
15. Seals and labels.
16. Slot, game and vending machines.
17. Toys and games.
18. Tablets, markers and memorials.
19. Hardware of all kinds, except that designed for use on shipboard or locomotives.
20. Electrical and other fixtures.
21. Braces, handles and levers.

Implements of War

(i) *Exemptions for implements of war.* (1) The restrictions of paragraphs (e) and (g) and of the schedules do not apply to the manufacture of "Implements of war" produced for the Army or Navy of the United States, the U. S. Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration where the use of tin contrary to these restrictions is required either by the latest applicable specifications, on drawings, or by letter or contract of the government service or agency for which the "Implements of war" are being produced. Pig tin used in implements of war must be charged against any applicable quotas.

(2) "Implements of war" means combat end-products, complete for tactical operations (including, but not limited to aircraft, ammunition, armaments, weapons, ships, tanks, military vehicles and radio and radar equipment), and any parts, assemblies or materials to be incorporated in any of these items. This term does not include facilities or equipment used to manufacture the items described above.

Use and Sale of Articles Containing Tin

(j) *General restrictions on the use and sale of tin-bearing products.* (1) In some cases the schedules attached to this order permit the use of pig tin or secondary

tin in making a product only if the product is to be used for a particular purpose. No person shall use any of these products for any purpose other than the purpose permitted by the schedule.

(2) No person giving a certificate under this order or its schedules may receive, use or dispose of the materials obtained with the certificate contrary to its terms. The standard certificate described in Priorities Regulation 7 may not be used in place of any of the certificates described in this order or its schedules.

(3) Notwithstanding the authorization by the War Production Board or the Civilian Production Administration of a sale or delivery of tin, no person shall sell or deliver any tin or tin-bearing material or product thereof in the form of raw materials, semi-processed materials, finished parts or subassemblies to any person if he knows or has reason to believe such material or any product thereof is to be used in violation of the terms of this order. A supplier may rely upon the written statement of the customer seeking delivery of any such material, as to the purposes for which it will be used, unless the supplier knows or has reason to believe the statement is false, and such a statement shall constitute, on the part of the person making it, a representation to the Civilian Production Administration within the meaning of section 35 (A) of the United States Criminal Code, 18 U. S. C., sec. 80.

(k) *Special restrictions on purchases and sales of certain articles containing tin.* No person, for the purpose of resale, shall receive from a manufacturer any new article of the kinds listed below, if the article contains tin plate or tin in any other form except solder used for joining purposes. No person shall sell or deliver any new article of the kinds listed below, if the article contains tin plate or tin in any other form except solder used for joining purposes, unless he has an authorization in writing from the Civilian Production Administration or the War Production Board for the sale or delivery. A person who wishes to get such an authorization should apply to the Civilian Production Administration by letter in triplicate, giving a report of his inventory of all of the items listed below containing tin plate or tin in any other form except solder used for joining purposes, showing the quantity of each such item in his possession on March 1, 1945, the names and addresses of the sellers from whom he bought the items, and the dates the purchases were made. Authorizations will ordinarily be given, except where it appears that the purchases were in violation of Order M-43. "New article" means one which has not been used by an ultimate consumer. A purchaser for resale of articles of the kinds listed below may rely on a written certification by his supplier that they contain no tin plate or any other tin except solder used for joining purposes, unless he knows or has reason to believe the statement is false.

1. Advertising specialties.
2. Art objects.
3. Britannia metal, pewter metal or other similar tin-bearing alloy.
4. Buckles.
5. Buttons.

6. Emblems and insignia.
7. Jewelry.
8. Novelties, souvenirs and trophies.
9. Ornaments and ornamental fittings.
10. Toys and games.

Inventories

(1) *Limitation on inventories.* No person shall receive delivery of pig tin, or products thereof, in the form of raw materials, semi-processed materials, finished parts or sub-assemblies, nor shall he put into process any raw material, in quantities which in either case shall result in an inventory of such raw, semi-processed or finished material in excess of a minimum practicable working inventory, taking into consideration the limitations placed upon the production of tin products by this order. Forty-five days inventory of pig tin shall, for the purpose of this order, be deemed a practicable working inventory for any person except a manufacturer of tin plate as tin plate is defined in Schedule VI, as from time to time amended. Direction 2 to M-43 also contains restrictions on the inventories of solder, babbitt and other tin-bearing alloys.

Miscellaneous

(m) *Appeals and communications.* Any appeal from the provisions of this order shall be made by filing a letter in triplicate referring to the particular provision appealed from and stating fully the grounds of the appeal. Priorities Regulation 16 gives additional instructions about the filing of appeals. Appeals, reports and all communications concerning this order should be addressed to the Civilian Production Administration, Tin, Lead, and Zinc Branch, Washington 25, D. C., Reference: M-43.

(n) *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

Issued this 17th day of December 1945.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION
ADMINISTRATION,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

Schedules of Permitted Uses

Under Order M-43 pig tin, secondary tin, tin plate,terne plate, solder, babbitt, copper base alloys and other alloys containing tin may be used only in the production of the items and for the purposes set forth in the following schedules, subject to the limitations, restrictions and conditions specified in these schedules with respect to the various items and purposes.

SCHEDULE I—MISCELLANEOUS

(1) *Detonators and blasting caps.* Pig or secondary tin may be used to make detonators and blasting caps (including electric blasting caps) including all their necessary parts and accessories.

(2) *Collapsible tubes.* (a) Pig or secondary tin may be used to make collapsible tubes

for the following purposes, if the tin content by weight of the tube is no greater than the maximum specified below:

Product	Maximum permitted tin content (percent of tin by weight)
Ointments and other preparations for ophthalmic use, sulfa drugs in ointment or jelly form, diagnostic extracts (allergens), and morphine or hypodermic injection... Preparations intended for introduction into the body orifices, and medicinal and pharmaceutical ointments (excluding jelly and lanolin).....	Unlimited
Dental cleansing preparations.....	7½%

Secondary tin may be used to make lead collapsible tubes for any purpose if the tin content of the tube is not greater than 0.5% by weight.

(b) *Pig tin quota:* The amount legally used in the corresponding quarter of 1944.

(c) No person may purchase, accept delivery of, or use collapsible tubes containing tin for packing products except those permitted above.

(3) *Foil.* (a) Pig or secondary tin may be used to make foil for the following purposes if the tin content by weight of the foil is no greater than the maximum specified below:

Purpose	Maximum permitted tin content (percent of tin by weight)
(i) Electrotypers foil.....	16%
(ii) Dental foil.....	30%
(iii) Soft babbitt for the preparation of industrial metallic packing.....	1½%
(iv) Condenser foil of dimensions 0.00035 inch by ½ inch or less or for aircraft magnetos.....	50%
(v) Condenser foil for all other condensers.....	5%
(vi) Foil for aircraft magnetos.....	50%

(b) *Pig tin quota:* 80% of the amount legally used in the corresponding quarter of 1944.

(4) *Dairy equipment.* (a) Pig or secondary tin may be used to coat fluid milk shipping containers.

Pig tin quota: See Direction 3 to M-43.

(b) Pig or secondary tin may be used to manufacture dairy equipment other than fluid milk shipping containers.

Pig tin quota: The amount legally used in the corresponding quarter of 1944.

(c) Any dairy equipment may be retinned. *Pig tin quota:* The amount legally used during the corresponding quarter of 1944.

(5) *Equipment for preparing and handling food.* (a) Pig or secondary tin may be used to coat or to re-tin any parts of kitchen utensils, galley and mess equipment and other equipment used in processing and handling of food if the parts are designed to come into actual contact with food.

Pig tin quota: The amount legally used in either the corresponding quarter of 1944 or 15% of the amount used in the corresponding quarter of 1940.

(b) Pig or secondary tin may be used to plate cutlery and flatware.

Pig tin quota: 12% of the amount used during the corresponding quarter of 1940.

(6) *Wire coating.* Tin or tin alloys may be prepared and used for coating wire as follows:

(a) *For copper base wire.* There is no limitation upon the tin content of the coating alloy when the copper base wire to be coated is of a size of .0320" nominal diameter or finer. If the wire to be coated is of a size larger than .0320" nominal diameter, the tin content of the coating alloy is limited to 12% tin by weight.

(b) *For steel wire.* (i) To be used as armature binding wire.

(ii) To be used in the manufacture of equipment for the production of textiles.

(iii) To be used in the packaging or marking of meat where the wire comes into actual contact with the meat.

(iv) In the liquor, finishing process of fine steel bright wire.

(c) *Pig tin quota*: The amount legally used during the corresponding quarter of 1944.

(7) *Lead base alloys for coating*. Lead base alloys containing tin for coating sheet, tubing, wire, foundry chaplets, etc., may be manufactured and used if the tin content of the alloy does not exceed 7% of tin by weight and if the alloys are derived from secondary tin only.

(8) *Printing plates and type metal*. Printing plates and type metal containing tin may be made for use by the printing, publishing and related service industries if they are produced from secondary tin only.

(9) *Dental amalgam alloys*. Tin may be used in the manufacture of dental amalgam alloys if the tin content of the alloy does not exceed 30% of tin by weight.

(10) *Pipe organs for religious and educational institutions*. Pipe organs for religious and educational institutions may be manufactured, rebuilt, or repaired with secondary tin taken from the inventories of organ builders or acquired from old organs.

(11) *Bolster metal*. Bolster metal may be made and used in the manufacture of surgical instruments if the tin content of the bolster metal does not exceed 10% of tin by weight and if the tin is derived from secondary tin only.

(12) *Fusible alloys and dry pipe seat rings*. Pig or secondary tin may be used in the manufacture of fusible alloys and dry pipe valve seat rings to the extent required to meet performance specifications with respect to the operation of the product in which the alloy is to be contained.

Pig tin quota: The amount legally used during the corresponding quarter of 1944.

(13) *Tin pipe and sheet*. (a) Pig or secondary tin may be used to make tin pipe, sheet tin, and fittings to repair or maintain beverage dispensing units and their parts, if the consumer for whom the pipe, sheet or fittings are made returns to the supplier a quantity of scrap tin having the same tin content as that of the new pipe, sheet or fittings delivered to him.

(b) Pig or secondary tin may be used to coat copper or brass pipe and fittings for beverage or distilled water dispensing purposes.

(c) *Pig tin quota*: The amount legally used during the corresponding quarter of 1944.

(14) *Chemicals*. Pig tin may be reprocessed for use as laboratory re-agents and may be used in the manufacture of tin chemicals for use as laboratory re-agents for medicinal purposes and for use in plating processes where plating is permitted.

Pig tin quota: The amount legally used during the corresponding quarter of 1944.

(15) *Tin oxide*. Tin oxide may be produced from tin obtained from detinning used tin cans, or from sludges or secondary tin for use in the production of chrome green, pink, yellow and red colors.

SCHEDULE II—SOLDERS

(a) *Certificates*. No manufacturer or wholesale distributor shall sell or deliver any solder to a wholesale distributor or retailer and no wholesale distributor or retailer shall purchase or accept delivery of any solder unless the purchaser has given to the seller a statement that he will not resell the solder to a user without obtaining from the user the certificate called for below. No manufacturer, wholesale distributor or retailer shall sell or deliver any solder to a user and no user shall purchase or accept delivery of any solder from a manufacturer, wholesale distributor or retailer unless the

user has given to the seller the certificate called for below. However, if the solder is in wire form, solid or cored, not to exceed $\frac{3}{32}$ inch in diameter and contains not more than 30% of tin by weight, any person may sell or deliver it to a wholesale distributor or retailer without getting any statement from him and the retailer may sell it to a user without getting any certificate from him.

The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to the penalties of section 35 (A) of the United States Criminal Code, to the seller and to the Civilian Production Administration that the tin contained in the material covered by this order shall be used solely for the purpose listed in Schedule II, section of Conservation Order M-43, or is to be incorporated in an "implement of war" and the tin content of the material has been definitely specified in accordance with paragraph (1) of this order.

(b) *Tin content*. In the manufacture of solder, the tin content by weight shall be limited as follows, according to the purpose for which it is to be used:

Purpose	Maximum tin content of solder (percent of tin by weight)
(1) For all cellular type radiators (average per radiator).....	21%
(2) For all fin and tube type radiators for military and civilian use (average per radiator).....	32%
(3) Soldering end seams on all solder sealed cans.....	26%
(4) For a filler or smoother for automobile or truck bodies or fenders or for similar purposes (from secondary tin only).....	4%
(5) For soldering side seams in the manufacture of cans made with either lock or lap side seams or with a combination of lock and lap seams.....	5%
(6) For sealing milk cans.....	21%
(7) For all soldering on motors, generators, electrical equipment, instruments, meters, radio, radar, tanks, fire protection equipment, refrigeration equipment, dairy equipment, and food processing equipment.....	40%
(8) For soldering stainless steel and monel.....	50%
(9) For soldering aluminum.....	60%
(10) For other hand soldering operations done either with a soldering iron or with a torch.....	35%
(11) For any other purpose (except items in paragraph (h)).....	30%

(c) *Pig tin quota*: The amount legally used in the corresponding quarter of 1944.

SCHEDULE III—BABBITT

(a) No manufacturer or wholesale distributor of babbitt shall deliver any babbitt containing more than 10% tin by weight to any wholesale distributor of babbitt and no wholesale distributor of babbitt shall accept delivery from a manufacturer or a wholesale distributor unless he shall have furnished the manufacturer or other wholesale distributor with a statement on his purchase order to the effect that he will not resell such babbitt containing more than 10% tin by weight to any user unless he has received the certificate from such user set forth below. No manufacturer of babbitt or wholesale distributor of babbitt shall deliver any babbitt containing more than 10% tin by weight to any user and no user shall accept delivery of any babbitt containing more than 10% tin by weight from any manufacturer of babbitt or wholesale distributor of babbitt unless the user shall have furnished the manufacturer or wholesale distributor with the certificate set forth below.

No manufacturer of finished bearings containing babbitt metal of more than 10% tin by weight shall deliver such bearings to any user and no user shall accept delivery of such bearings from the manufacturer unless

the user shall have furnished the manufacturer with the certificate set forth below.

The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to the penalties of section 35 (A) of the United States Criminal Code to the seller and to the Civilian Production Administration, that the tin contained in the material covered by this order shall be used solely for the purpose listed in Schedule III, section — of Conservation Order M-43, or is to be incorporated in an "implement of war" and the tin content of the material has been definitely specified in accordance with paragraph (1) of said Order M-43.

(b) *Tin content*. In the manufacture of babbitt metal and similar alloys used as babbitt, the tin content shall be limited as follows, according to the purpose for which it is to be used:

Purpose	Maximum tin content of babbitt (percent of tin by weight)
(1) For the manufacture, repair, maintenance or replacement of multivane crosshead linings in locomotives or for lining aluminum crossheads.....	Unlimited
(2) For the manufacture, repair, maintenance or replacement of connecting rods or main engine bearings for trucks, tractors, bulldozers or buses.....	80%
(3) For repair, maintenance or replacement in existing diesel engines, turbines, locomotive connecting rod or coupling rod bearings, irrigation water pumping engines and equipment, industrial engines, in compressors or pumps used in the petroleum industry, in vessels or other shipping facilities, electric locomotives, electric traction motor bearings, stone crusher bearings, and saw mill and paper mill machinery.....	90%
(4) For all other purposes (except items in paragraph (h)) (from secondary tin only).....	10%

(c) *Pig tin quota*: 80% of the amount legally used in the corresponding quarter of 1944.

SCHEDULE IV—BRASS AND BRONZE

A. CAST ALLOYS

(a) *Tin content*. No person shall cast or have any person cast for him any copper base alloy containing 1.5% or more tin by weight for other than the specific purposes listed below. The tin content of any such alloy shall not be more than the amount specified for each purpose.

Purpose	Maximum tin content (percent of tin by weight)
(1) For the manufacture of high ratio worm gears, fire engine pump gears, jack nuts, feed nuts, elevating nuts, thrust washers or disks, machine tool spindle bearings, hydraulic pump bodies and ends for gear pumps, grinder spindle sleeve bearings, step bearings, internal parts of industrial centrifugal pumps and injectors, and collector rings.....	12%
(2) For the manufacture of piston rings for locomotives and for air-brake equipment.....	20%
(3) For use as bearings and bushings.....	9%
(4) For bearings produced by process of powder metallurgy.....	10%
(5) For all other castings, except for items listed in paragraph (h) and no pig tin may be used to produce them.....	6%
(6) For production of or use in items listed in paragraph (h), provided that the tin used shall not be derived from pig tin.....	less than 1.5%

(b) *Certificate.* Any person receiving copper base alloy castings containing 1.5% or more tin shall furnish his supplier with a certificate on his purchase order stating the end use of such castings. All suppliers shall require such a certificate. If the end use is not permitted by M-43, and the purchaser has not special authorization from the Civilian Production Administration or the War Production Board, the supplier shall refuse the order.

(c) *Pig tin quota:* 60% of the amount legally used in the corresponding quarter of 1944.

B. WROUGHT ALLOYS

(a) *Tin content.* No person shall purchase or use and no supplier shall sell copper base wrought alloys containing more than 2% tin by weight for any purpose other than those listed below. The tin content of any such alloy shall not be more than the amount specified for the particular purpose.

Maximum tin content (percent of tin by weight)

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Fourdrinier wire, screen plates, Jordan and beater bars..... | 8.0% |
| 2. Manufacture of discs and diaphragms for industrial control instruments, bronze welding rods, and rifle nuts in air hammers..... | 10.0% |
| 3. For use as bearings, spectacle ware, and functional parts in all other items (except items in paragraph (h))..... | 5.5% |
| 4. All other (except items in paragraph (h))..... | 2.0% |

(b) *Melting scrap.* Except as specifically authorized in writing by the War Production Board or Civilian Production Administration, no person other than a brass mill shall melt or process (1) brass mill scrap containing in excess of 1.5% tin or (2) termination inventories of brass mill products containing in excess of 1.5% tin and which are being disposed of as scrap, nor shall any person dispose of either of such materials in any way other than by delivery to a brass mill.

(c) *Certificates.* Any person receiving wrought copper base alloys shall furnish his supplier with a certificate on his purchase order stating that he will use such alloy only as permitted by Conservation Order M-43, or that he will not dispose of said alloy without obtaining such a certificate from the person to whom he disposes of said alloy. All suppliers shall require such statements on all purchase orders.

(d) *Pig tin quota:* See Direction 4 to M-43.

SCHEDULE V WHICH FORMERLY COVERED USE OF TIN TO REPAIR GAS METERS HAS BEEN SUPERSEDED BY ITEM (B) (7) OF SCHEDULE II

SCHEDULE VI—TIN PLATE, TERNE PLATE, AND TERNE METAL

(a) *Definitions.*—(1) "Tin plate" means steel sheets coated with tin including electrolytic tin plate and hot dipped tin plate and including primes, seconds and waste-waste but not scrap.

(2) "Terne plate" means steel sheets coated with terne metal including short ternes (coated on tin mill coating machines) and long ternes (coated on sheet mill coating machines) including primes, seconds and long terne waste-waste but not scrap.

(3) "Tin plate or terne plate scrap" means any material or product made in whole or in part of tin plate or terne plate which is the waste of industrial fabrication or which has been discarded after being put into actual use, including tin plate crowns, screw caps or similar closures for various containers. The term also includes tin plate and terne plate sheets recovered from tin plate or terne plate cans or from other articles.

(4) "Reconditioned tin plate or terne plate" means damaged tin plate or terne

plate which has been put into usable condition by recoating.

(5) "Terne metal" means a tin-bearing lead alloy used as a coating for plate but does not include lead recovered from secondary sources which contains not more than 3% residual tin.

(6) "Waste-waste" means hot dipped or electrolytic tin coated sheets or steel sheets coated with terne metal which have been rejected during processing by the producer because of imperfections which disqualify such sheets from sale as primes or seconds.

(b) *Tin content of tin plate and terne plate.* Tin plate and terne plate may be

manufactured for the purposes set forth below. However, coating of tin or terne metal per single base box of tin plate or terne plate must not exceed the maximum indicated below for the particular permitted use. No person may use terne metal of over 15% tin in tin mill coating machines. No person may use terne metal of over 10% tin in sheet mill coating machines.

Pig tin quota: 95% of the amount legally used in the corresponding quarter of 1944.

(c) *Tin content of terne metal.* Only secondary tin may be used to make terne metal.

(d) *Tin plate and terne plate may be used only for the following purposes:*

Permitted use	Permitted material	Maximum permitted coating of tin or of terne metal (per single base box)
1. Baking pans, domestic.	Electrolytic tin plate.	0.25 lb. per base box.
2. Baking pans for institutions and commercial bakers.	Hot dipped tin plate.	1.25 lbs. per base box.
	Electrolytic tin plate.	0.50 lb. per base box.
3. Brushes, power driven.	Reconditioned tin plate.	
	Short ternes.	1.30 lbs. per base box.
	Long ternes.	4 lbs. per base box.
4. Cans.	Reconditioned terneplate.	
	As permitted by Conservation Order M-81 as amended.	
5. (a) Closures for all food products (excluding malt beverages and nonalcoholic beverages) if preserved in a hermetically sealed container made sterile by heat; and olives, pickles, relishes, sauces, vinegar, French dressing, flavoring extracts, spices, mustard, horseradish and cherries.	Hot dipped tin plate.	1.50 pounds per base box.
(b) Closures for meat and fish and products made from them; ice cream mix; apple cider and juice; fruits (only crush, fountain fruit and ice cream toppings); soup mix, cheese spreads; spaghetti and macaroni products, corn beef hash and sauerkraut.	Electrolytic tin plate.	0.50 pound per base box.
(c) Closures for biologicals; blood plasma; drug chemicals; dental supplies; glycerites; liniments of ammonia; magmas; drug oils; ointments; penicillin; prescriptions; medicinal soaps; aromatic spirits of ammonia; ammonia products; aromatic chemicals; reagent chemicals; deodorants, liquid or paste (not for use on human body); dyes; germicides; hypochloride powders; phenols; photographic supplies; and all other liquid chemicals.	Electrolytic tin plate.	0.50 pound per base box.
(d) Closures for home canning.	Electrolytic tin plate.	0.50 pound per base box.
(e) Closures to be purchased by or for the account of the American Red Cross, Office of Scientific Research and Development or the Panama Canal, including the Panama Railroad Company, or for shipment outside the forty-eight States of the United States and the District of Columbia. (General exceptions for certain other governmental agencies are included in item 30 below.)	As specified.	
(f) Closures for steel drums.	Hot dipped tin plate.	1.25 lbs. per base box.
	Electrolytic tin plate.	0.50 lb. per base box.
	Short ternes.	1.30 lbs. per base box.
	Long ternes.	4 lbs. per base box.
	Short ternes.	1.30 lbs. per base box.
	Long ternes.	4 lbs. per base box.
	Reconditioned terne plate.	
	Hot dipped tin plate.	1.25 lbs. per base box.
	Electrolytic tin plate.	0.50 lb. per base box.
	Reconditioned tin plate.	
	Short ternes.	1.30 lbs. per base box.
	Long ternes.	4 lbs. per base box.
	Reconditioned terne plate.	
	Hot dipped tin plate.	11 lbs. per base box.
	Reconditioned tin plate.	
	Short ternes.	1.30 lbs. per base box.
	Long ternes.	4 lbs. per base box.
	Reconditioned terne plate.	
	Hot dipped tin plate.	1.25 lbs. per base box.
	Hot dipped tin plate.	3.30 lbs. per base box (2A char-coal).
	Electrolytic tin plate.	0.50 lb. per base box.
	Reconditioned tin plate.	
	Electrolytic tin plate.	0.50 lb. per base box.
	Reconditioned tin plate.	
	Short ternes.	1.30 lbs. per base box.
	Long ternes.	4 lbs. per base box.
	Reconditioned terne plate.	
	Electrolytic tin plate.	0.50 lb. per base box.
	Reconditioned tin plate.	
	Short ternes.	1.30 lbs. per base box.
	Long ternes.	4 lbs. per base box.
	Reconditioned terne plate.	
	Electrolytic tin plate.	0.50 lb. per base box.

Permitted use	Permitted material	Maximum permitted coating of tin or ofterne metal (per single base box)
15 (a) Fuel tanks, except for automotive equipment.	Short ternes. Long ternes. Reconditioned ternes plate.	1.50 lbs. per base box. 4 lbs. per base box.
(b) Fuel tanks, for automotive equipment.	Short ternes. Long ternes. Reconditioned ternes plate.	1.50 lbs. per base box. 6 lbs. per base box.
16. Gas mask canisters.	Short ternes. Long ternes. Reconditioned ternes plate.	1.50 lbs. per base box. 4 lbs. per base box.
17. Gas meters.	Hot dipped tin plate. Electrolytic tin plate. Reconditioned tin plate.	3.50 lbs. per base box (2A charcoal). 0.50 per base box.
18. Heat exchangers.	Short ternes. Long ternes. Reconditioned ternes plate.	1.50 lbs. per base box. 4 lbs. per base box.
19. Integral parts of signal cells—but only for current collectors and baskets.	Short ternes. Long ternes. Reconditioned ternes plate.	1.50 lbs. per base box. 4 lbs. per base box.
20. Lining of drying chambers for milk and egg dehydration.	Hot dipped tin plate. Electrolytic tin plate. Reconditioned tin plate.	1.25 lbs. per base box. 0.50 lb. per base box.
21. Maple syrup evaporators.	Hot dipped tin plate. Reconditioned tin plate.	11 lbs. per base box.
22. Others (excluding cans as defined by Order M-31).	Short ternes. Long ternes. Reconditioned ternes plate.	1.50 lbs. per base box. 4 lbs. per base box.
23. Oil lanterns.	Short ternes. Long ternes. Reconditioned ternes plate.	1.50 lbs. per base box. 4 lbs. per base box.
24. Repair parts for domestic laundry equipment.	Hot dipped tin plate. Electrolytic tin plate. Reconditioned tin plate.	1.25 lbs. per base box. 0.50 lb. per base box.
25. Safety cans for inflammable liquids.	Short ternes. Long ternes. Reconditioned ternes plate.	1.50 lbs. per base box. 4 lbs. per base box.
26. Textile spinning cylinders, card screens, spools and bobbins.	Hot dipped tin plate. Electrolytic tin plate. Reconditioned tin plate.	1.25 lbs. per base box. 0.50 lb. per base box.
27. Torpedoes for oil and gas well shooting.	Short ternes. Long ternes. Reconditioned ternes plate.	1.50 lbs. per base box. 4 lbs. per base box.
28. Vaporizing liquid fire extinguishers.	Short ternes. Long ternes. Reconditioned ternes plate.	1.25 lbs. per base box. 1.50 lbs. per base box. 4 lbs. per base box.
29. Wick holders for oil stoves.	Short ternes. Long ternes. Reconditioned ternes plate.	1.50 lbs. per base box. 4 lbs. per base box.
30. Articles to be purchased by or for the account of the Army and Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration and the Veterans' Administration.	As specified (including performance specifications).	

(e) *Additional permitted uses.* Any person may use electrolytic tin plate waste—(but not hot dipped tin plate waste)—terne plate waste, tin plate scrap, or terne plate scrap for any purpose except to make items listed in paragraph (h) of M-43. In addition any person may use tin plate or terne plate for any purpose except to make items listed in paragraph (h) of M-43 if his total annual consumption of tin plate and terne plate does not exceed 100 base boxes.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22462; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945; 11:32 a. m.]

PART 1001—TIN

[Conservation Order M-43, Direction 1, as Amended Dec. 17, 1945]

STATUS OF AUTHORIZATIONS

The following direction is issued pursuant to Conservation Order M-43:

Because of the critical shortage of tin, all outstanding authorizations issued by the War Production Board before September 1, 1944, permitting the use of tin in any form in the manufacture of products and articles otherwise prohibited by the provisions of Orders M-43, M-43-a, M-43-b, or M-21-e were cancelled as of January 31, 1945. Authorizations to use tin in any form in the manufacture of such products and articles otherwise prohibited by the provisions of Order M-43, issued by the War Production Board or the

Civilian Production Administration after August 31, 1944, remain in full force and effect. Hereafter authorizations to use tin in the manufacture of articles and products prohibited by Order M-43 will be granted only in response to appeals under the order.

Issued this 17th day of December 1945.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION
ADMINISTRATION,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22463; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945; 11:32 a. m.]

PART 1001—TIN

[Conservation Order M-43, Direction 2, as Amended, Dec. 17, 1945]

LIMITATION ON ACCEPTING AND FILLING ORDERS BY PRODUCERS OF SOLDER, BABBITT OR ALLOYS CONTAINING TIN AND ON INVENTORIES OF USERS OF SOLDER, BABBITT AND ALLOYS CONTAINING TIN OTHER THAN COPPER BASE ALLOY

Direction 2 to Conservation Order M-43 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(a) No producer of solder, babbitt or alloys containing tin shall fill any orders for de-

livery of any of said materials in any calendar quarter in an amount which will require him to use in production in that quarter a total quantity of tin greater than the quota permitted him by the provisions of Conservation Order M-43. Within the limitations of his quota, a producer of solder, babbitt or alloys containing tin must accept and fill rated orders as provided in Priorities Regulation No. 1. He must reject any rated orders which he does not expect to be able to fill within his quota because of equal or higher rated orders already received.

(b) No person who uses solder, babbitt or alloys containing tin other than copper base alloys shall accept delivery of any quantity of any of said materials if his total inventory of such material is, or by virtue of such acceptance will become, greater than the quantity of said materials which he will be required by his current practices to put into use during the succeeding 30 days in order to carry out his current operations for permitted uses. The inventory of a person who uses copper base alloys containing tin is controlled by the provisions of Priorities Regulation 32.

(c) No user may place any order for solder, babbitt, or alloys containing tin requesting delivery which would result in an inventory in excess of that permitted by this direction.

Issued this 17th day of December 1945.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION
ADMINISTRATION,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22464; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945; 11:32 a. m.]

PART 1001—TIN

[Conservation Order M-43, Direction 3, as Amended Dec. 17, 1945]

ALLOCATION OF PIG TIN FOR FLUID MILK SHIPPING CONTAINERS

The following amended direction is issued pursuant to Conservation Order M-43:

Notwithstanding the provisions of Conservation Order M-43 and Schedule 1 of that order during the calendar quarter starting October 1, 1945 and in each calendar quarter after that, no person shall use any pig tin in the production of fluid milk shipping containers except as specifically authorized by letter from the Civilian Production Administration. Each person who wants to use pig tin for that purpose after October 1, 1945 should apply by filing a letter with the Civilian Production Administration stating how much pig tin he wishes to use in each calendar quarter from October 1, 1945 through June 30, 1946. He should also state the amount of pig tin which he has used in the production of fluid milk shipping containers during the period July 1, 1945 through September 30, 1945. In general, authorizations will be issued so that each applicant will be permitted to use during the 3 calendar quarters between July 1, 1945 and June 30, 1946, an amount proportional to the applicant's average usage of pig tin for this purpose during the years 1938 through 1941 less the amount used in the third calendar quarter of 1945.

In general, the Civilian Production Administration authorizations will establish quarterly quotas in proportion to the amounts requested for each quarter. The total amount of pig tin which will be authorized under this direction is limited. Applicants who did not use pig tin in

the production of fluid milk containers during the years 1938 through 1941 (including persons who were not in business at that time) may nevertheless apply and their applications will be considered on an equitable basis.

Issued this 17th day of December 1945.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION
ADMINISTRATION,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22465; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
11:31 a. m.]

PART 1001—TIN

[Conservation Order M-43, Direction 4, as
Amended Dec. 17, 1945]

ALLOCATION OF PIG TIN FOR BRASS MILL PRODUCTS

The following amended direction is issued pursuant to Conservation Order M-43:

(a) No manufacturer of brass mill products shall use any pig tin in the production of brass mill products except as authorized in this direction.

(b) The companies listed in this paragraph are authorized to use the quantities of tin in the production of brass mill products, listed opposite their names, during the period July 1, 1945 through December 31, 1945. Any quantities of pig tin already used by any of the listed companies since July 1, 1945 must be deducted from the quantities listed in determining the amount which may be used during the balance of the six month period.

Company:	Lbs. of pig tin
American Brass.....	270,209
Bridgeport Brass.....	95,692
Bridgeport Rolling Mills.....	758
Bristol Brass.....	5,967
Chase Brass & Copper.....	102,808
Chicago Extruded Metals.....	16,225
Miller.....	32,043
Mueller Brass.....	17,345
New Haven Copper.....	1,817
Phelps Dodge Copper Products.....	12,000
Phosphor Bronze Smelting.....	97,639
Plume & Atwood.....	6,165
Revere Copper & Brass.....	110,000
Riverside Metal.....	236,278
Scovill Manufacturing.....	56,003
Seymour Manufacturing.....	50,098
Titan Metal Manufacturing.....	22,400
Volvo Brass & Copper.....	3,830
Waterbury Rolling Mills.....	3,248
Western Brass Mills.....	44,480
Wolverine Tube.....	248

(c) Any manufacturer of brass mill products not listed in paragraph (b) (including any person who has never been in the business before) who wants to use pig tin in the production of brass mill products during the balance of the period covered by this direction may nevertheless apply by letter to the Civilian Production Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: Order M-43, stating the purpose and amount of pig tin he wishes to use during a particular period, and any other pertinent facts relating to the case and his applications will be considered on an equitable basis.

Issued this 17th day of December 1945.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION
ADMINISTRATION,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22466; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
11:31 a. m.]

PART 3270—CONTAINERS

[Conservation Order M-115, Revocation]

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

Section 3270.39 *Conservation Order M-115* is hereby revoked. This revocation does not affect any liabilities incurred for violation of the order, or of actions taken by the War Production Board or Civilian Production Administration under the order. The order is superseded by Order M-38 and Order M-43, as amended, simultaneously with this revocation.

Issued this 17th day of December 1945.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION
ADMINISTRATION,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22461; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
11:31 a. m.]

PART 3270—CONTAINERS

[Supplementary Order L-103-b, Revocation]

NEW TINPLATE CLOSURES

Section 3270.36 *Supplementary Order L-103-b* is hereby revoked. This revocation does not affect any liabilities incurred for violation of the order, or of actions taken by the War Production Board or Civilian Production Administration under the order. The order is superseded by Order M-43, as amended, simultaneously with this revocation.

Issued this 17th day of December 1945.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION
ADMINISTRATION,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22459; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
11:31 a. m.]

Chapter XI—Office of Price Administration

PART 1377—LUMBER DISTRIBUTION

[2d Rev. MPR 215, Amdt. 14]

DISTRIBUTION YARD SALES OF SOFTWOOD

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 215 is amended in the following respect:

Paragraph (a) of section 23 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(a) *New yards.* In order to prevent violations of this regulation by the unnecessary routing of lumber through distribution yards and in order to prevent producers, concentrators, or office wholesalers of lumber from using distribution yard mark-ups for sales of lumber produced or sold by them where such lumber has customarily been and properly should be sold for direct shipment from the mill, the sellers listed below must make application to the Office of Price Administration, Washington 25, D. C.,

for permission to sell lumber at the maximum prices established by this regulation.

Pending written approval of the application, sales may not be made at the maximum prices permitted by this regulation.

1. Any seller seeking to establish a distribution yard after December 31, 1942, (or the date set in the applicable mill regulation, if different).

2. Any seller who has qualified as a distribution yard under this regulation and who subsequently changes his method of operations; changes his location or seeks to open branch yards; effects a change of ownership or a mutuality of interest linking his business directly or indirectly with another seller of lumber; or discontinues the business and wishes to re-establish his yard.

(1) *Contents of application.*—(i) *General.* The application shall describe the nature and pattern of the proposed yard business, showing how it conforms with the definition of a distribution yard as defined in section 16 (a) of this regulation, and shall state in detail any element of ownership or mutuality of interest between the proposed yard and any other seller of lumber and the proposed location.

(ii) *Office wholesalers.* An office wholesaler means any seller who engages in the business of purchasing lumber for resale or of arranging for the sale of lumber on a commission basis, but who did not prior to December 31, 1942, own, operate or maintain a yard or warehouse (which he has operated continuously) in which a regular yard stock of lumber was stored and handled, or any person who has any mutuality of interest with such a seller.

Applications from office wholesalers must show there is no other wholesale distribution yard within a radius of 50 miles and must be accompanied by statements from at least 75 percent of the retail yards within a radius of 50 miles of the proposed yard, setting forth their need for the proposed yard and their willingness to absorb any higher costs of lumber that they may incur in purchasing from the proposed yard. The application shall show that the proposed yard also meets the following minimum requirements:

(a) Yard space of at least 20,000 square feet with covered storage of at least 2,000 square feet.

(b) The yard will be located in a lumber consuming area.

(c) Trucking facilities are available.

(d) The yard will regularly maintain a varied stock of lumber and lumber products from at least two areas. (Example: Douglas Fir and Ponderosa Pine.)

This Amendment No. 14 shall become effective December 14, 1945.

NOTE: The reporting requirements of this Amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Acts of 1942.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22441; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
4:36 p. m.]

PART 1407—RATIONING OF FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[Control Order 1, Revocation]
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER AND MEAT DISTRIBUTION

Subject to section 5.1 of General Ration Order 8, Control Order 1 (Livestock Slaughter and Meat Distribution) and all Office of Price Administration revocation or suspension orders, to the extent that they relate to livestock slaughter and meat distribution, are revoked.

This order or revocation shall become effective December 29, 1945.

Issued this 17th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22498; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
11:43 a. m.]

PART 1389—APPAREL
[MPR 605]

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES FOR SHIRTS, SHORTS, PAJAMAS AND RELATED ITEMS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this regulation has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Sec.

1. Scope of this regulation.
 2. How to calculate your maximum prices under this regulation.
 3. General division factor.
 4. Individual division factors.
 5. Direct cost of the item being priced.
 6. Special quota rule.
 7. How to price items if you are unable to find your general division factor under Section 3.
 8. Records and reports.
 9. Informational requirements.
 10. Relation to other regulations.
 11. Excessive prices forbidden.
 12. Licensing and enforcement.
 13. When taxes may be added.
 14. Adjustable pricing agreements.
 15. How this regulation may be amended.
 16. Definitions.
 17. Delegation of authority.
- Appendix A: What items must be priced under this regulation.
- Appendix B: What items may be priced under this regulation.
- Appendix C: Form used in obtaining individual division factors (Form II).
- Appendix D: Procedure for calculating unit direct costs.
- Appendix E: Procedure for amending Forms I, II, and VII.
- Appendix F: Control record of direct cost (Form V).
- Appendix G: Record of direct labor cost paid on a time basis (Form VI).
- Appendix H: Procedure for adjusting your general division factor (Form VII).

AUTHORITY: § 1389; 609 issued under 56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; Pub. Law 108, 79th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681; E.O. 9599, 10 F.R. 10155; E.O. 9651, 10 F.R. 13487.

SECTION 1.—Scope of this regulation—(a) *What items are covered.* (1) This regulation applies to the items of men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear (made of woven fabrics) included in the groups listed in Appendix A. Un-

*This condition does not apply, of course, to "new sellers" who must apply for division factors pursuant to section 7.

der certain conditions (enumerated in (2) below) the regulation also applies to the items of men's and boys' apparel and furnishings included in the groups listed in Appendix B.

The items covered by this regulation will be referred to hereafter simply as "items".

(2) An item listed in Appendix B is covered by this regulation only if:

(i) It is sold by a person whose net sales of items in Appendix A, during his 1943 calendar or fiscal year, represented not less than 66% of his total net sales of items listed in Appendices A and B,* and

(ii) He elects to price the item under this regulation, and

(iii) The election is indicated on his Form I, as specified in section 3 (a).

A person who elects to price an item listed in Appendix B under this regulation, files his Form I indicating the Appendix B items so covered, and receives acknowledgment of the filing of Form I, may not thereafter alter the coverage of this regulation as to his sales of the items listed in Appendix B. Moreover, if a person elects to price an item listed in Appendix B, such election must also apply to all other items in the group which includes that item. For example, a person who manufactures both wool and rayon neckties may not elect to price only his rayon ties under this regulation, since Group No. 101 in Appendix B includes neckties made of all fabrics.

(b) *Kinds of sales covered.* This regulation applies only to manufacturers' sales. A manufacturers' sale is a sale of an item by a person: (1) who fabricated the item; (2) who sold or consigned to the fabricator any of the principal materials from which the item was fabricated; or (3) whose business is directly or indirectly under the same ownership and control as the person who fabricated the item.

(c) *Where this regulation applies.* This regulation covers sales in the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. *How to calculate your maximum prices under this regulation—(a) Division factors.* You are a seller under this regulation if you make manufacturers' sales of any of the items listed in Appendix A. To find your maximum prices, you must first find a "general division factor". (The definition of "general division factor," together with instructions for finding it, is given in section 3). Once you have found your "general division factor," you will not be required to figure it again.

Your "general division factor" will give you the same markup on all items. If you want different markups on different groups of items, or for sales to different classes of customers, you may select separate division factors according to the instructions in section 4.

You find the maximum price for each item by dividing the direct cost of the item (calculated according to the instructions in section 5 and Appendix D) by the appropriate division factor. If you do not select individual division factors, you divide the direct cost of the item by your "general division factor". If you select individual division factors, you divide the direct cost of the item

by the applicable individual division factor.

(b) *Discounts and allowances.* The maximum price so found for sales of an item is subject to all cash discounts which you customarily allowed to purchasers of the same class during March 1942. If you did not make manufacturers' sales of items covered by this regulation during March 1942, your maximum price is subject to all cash discounts which you customarily allowed during the first four months in which you made such sales after March 31, 1942.

Moreover, if an item according to customary standards of grading is an "imperfect" or a "second", its maximum price is subject to the discounts which you allowed for such items during March 1942. If you did not make manufacturers' sales of items covered by this regulation during March 1942, your maximum price is subject to the discounts which you customarily allowed during the first four months in which you made such sales after March 31, 1942.

(c) *Pricing by sellers who are unable to determine ceilings in accordance with above instructions.* If you do not have records for the determination of your "general division factor", or are otherwise unable to figure your ceilings as outlined above, follow the instruction in section 7.

SEC. 3. *General division factor—(a) How to find your general division factor.* A "division factor" is a figure which shows what part of an item's selling price is represented by its direct cost. If you know, for example, that the division factor for an item is .70 and you also know that the item's direct cost is \$21.00 per dozen, it is not difficult to find the maximum price. By dividing .70 into \$21.00 you get your maximum price, \$30.00 per dozen. (Notice that your markup figured on selling price in this case is .30. The markup figured on selling price is always the difference between the division factor and 1.00. Consequently the bigger the division factor, the smaller the markup, and vice versa.)

The form below (Form I) and the accompanying instructions give you specific directions how to calculate a "general division factor" based upon your own past experience. The procedure is quite simple. From your 1943 profit and loss statement, you find a division factor for your items covered by this regulation. Then you increase this division factor by $\frac{1}{10}$ of the difference between it and 100%. The resultant figure is your "general division factor" under the regulation.

FORM TO BE USED IN OBTAINING THE GENERAL DIVISION FACTOR (FORM I)

Copies of this form will not be furnished by the Office of Price Administration. Please make your own copies.

(Whenever an item is marked with an asterisk (*) read the instructions which go with it before filling in the item. Instructions will be found at the end of the form. Carry your results to at least three decimal places. The figures in the form are illustrative only.)

Period: January 1 through December 31, 1943.

Method of valuing material and trim: Average cost.

Line No.:

- *1. Enter 1943 total net sales of items covered by this regulation ----- \$1,000,000
- *2. Enter 1943 total direct cost ----- 700,000
3. Divide entry in line 2 by entry in line 1, and enter result. (This is the proportion of direct cost in your 1943 sales) ----- .700
4. Subtract entry in line 3 from 1.00 ----- .300
5. Take 1/10 of entry in line 4 ----- .030
6. Add entry in line 5 to entry in line 3 (this is your general division factor) ----- .730
- *7. Appendix B items to be priced under MPR 605:
- Group No. 101—Men's and boys' neckties.
- Group No. 103—Men's and boys' handkerchiefs.
8. Approximate percentage of 1943 sales of items reported on line (1) which were fabricated in whole or in part by contractors—40%.
- *9. Approximate percentage of dollar sales of each group number in 1943:
- | Group No.: | Percentage |
|------------|------------|
| 1----- | 25 |
| 2----- | 25 |
| 4----- | 25 |
| 7----- | 15 |
| 101----- | 5 |
| 103----- | 5 |
| | 100 |
10. Approximate percentage of 1943 dollar sales of items reported on line (1) to each class of purchaser:

Class:	Percentage
Independent retail and department stores-----	15
Chain stores and mail order houses-----	75
Wholesalers-----	10
Others (specify)-----	0
	100

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM I

(Each instruction relates to the item in the form which has the same number as the instruction.)

1. From your profit and loss statement for the 1943 calendar year or the fiscal year with the greatest number of months in 1943 (if your fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30, use the period July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944) and such other available records as may be required, find your total net sales (gross sales minus returns, allowances, prepaid out transportation, and all discounts other than cash discounts) of items covered by this regulation. If you have elected to price certain Appendix B items under this regulation the figure in line (1) must include your net sales of such items during your 1943 calendar or fiscal year. Include only sales of items which are "manufacturers' sales" (as defined in section 1), except that those manufacturers' sales which were made to war procurement agencies as defined in MPR 157¹ (Sales and Fabrications of Textiles, Apparel and Related Articles for Military Purposes) shall not be included.

2. From the profit and loss statement used for instruction (1), and such other available records as may be required, find the total direct cost incurred in manufacturing the items whose sales are entered in line (1). "Direct cost" means the cost of material, trimming and direct labor, as defined in section 5.

Materials and trimmings may be valued according to any accepted accounting method of inventory valuation you ordinarily use. (Enter your method of valuation at the top of the form.) Deduct all discounts received.

If your operations are integrated (i. e. if you fabricate or process any materials used in the items which you manufacture), you must value such materials at the maximum prices which you could have charged for these materials, under the terms of the price schedules and maximum price regulations of the OPA in effect on July 1, 1943.

If you have difficulty in calculating the direct cost of your sales of items, obtain further instructions from your OPA district office.

7. Section 1 (a) (2) specifies the conditions under which you may price, under this regulation, items listed in Appendix B. If you desire to include such items in lines (1) and (2) and to price such items under this regulation, list those items in line (7).

9. Indicate the approximate percentage (to the nearest multiple of 5%) that the 1943 dollar sales of each group bore to your total 1943 dollar sales entered in line (1).

10. Indicate the approximate percentage (to the nearest multiple of 5%) of the 1943 dollar sales entered in line (1) delivered to each class of purchaser listed.

NOTE: You must keep the profit and loss statement and all other records which you used in figuring your general division factor.

(b) *Report of your general division factor.* Two signed copies of Form I must be sent by registered mail to your OPA district office on or before January 10, 1946. You must keep an additional copy of this form as a record. On and after January 21, 1946, you must not sell or deliver any items covered by this regulation until you file this form with the District Office and receive acknowledgment of its filing. OPA may, at any time, disapprove or revise the general division factor which you have reported.

The procedure which you must follow in case you find that the Form I which you have filed is incorrect is set forth in Appendix E.

(c) *Adjustment of your general division factor in special cases.* If the amount you would have earned in 1943 had you priced your items during that year by the general division factor found in Form I (hereafter called your "modified 1943 profit"), is smaller than your "base profit," you are eligible to adjust your general division factor.

The explanation of the term "base profit," together with an explanation of the adjustment procedure, is set forth in Appendix H. Appendix H also contains Form VII, which provides a simplified method for determining whether you are eligible to adjust your general division factor under this paragraph, and, if so, the extent of the adjustment to which you are entitled.

If, after filling out Form VII, you find that you are eligible to adjust your general division factor, you may use your adjusted general division factor instead of the general division factor originally found in Form I. In such case, however, you must send two signed copies of Form VII by registered mail to your OPA district office, at the same time you send Form I. (A Form VII may not be filed subsequent to the receipt of acknowledgment from OPA of the filing of your Form I.) You must keep an additional copy as a record. On and after January 2, 1946, you must not sell or deliver any items covered by the regulation at prices based on a division factor lower than your general division factor until you file Form VII with the district office and re-

ceive acknowledgment of its filing. OPA, may, at any time, disapprove or revise the adjusted general division factor which you have reported.

The procedure which you must follow if you find that the Form VII which you have filed is incorrect is set forth in Appendix E.

SEC. 4. *Individual division factors.* Under section 3 above, you have found a general division factor which may be used to figure the ceiling prices for all items you sell under this regulation. However, if you want different division factors (which will give you different markups) for your items when you sell them to different classes of customers, you may, under the instructions given below, select "class division factors". Or, if you desire different division factors for different groups of items, you may, under the instructions given below, select "group division factors". However, if you select class division factors, you may not select group factors, or vice versa.

(a) *Selection of "classes" and "groups".* (1) If you decide to have class division factors, you may put your customers into as many classes as you desire. For example, you may decide that your customers fall into two classes—Class I, for wholesalers, chain stores, and mail order houses; Class II, for independent retailers. You must report to OPA (as required by paragraph (c) below) the classes which you have selected, and thereafter you cannot change the coverage of any class. If you desire to sell to a class of trade not included on your original report, you must, before making any sales to that class, report such new class to OPA as an addition to the report previously filed. However, you must not use a division factor for sales to that class which is lower than your general division factor.

(2) Appendix A lists 9 groups of items and 15 additional groups are listed in Appendix B. You may select a different division factor for each of the listed groups which you manufacture, or you may combine the groups of items into broader "groups". However, you may not classify the items into narrower "groups" than those enumerated in Appendices A and B, and you may not distribute among two or more "groups" the items included in one group in Appendix A or B. Once you have selected the items which shall be included in each of your groups and have reported the selection to OPA (as required by paragraph (c) below), you cannot thereafter change the coverage of any group. However, you may amend your original selection by adding new groups. Each such amendment must be reported to OPA (in accordance with Appendix E).

Example 1. Suppose that you manufacture men's and boys' dress shirts and men's and boys' shorts. These items are classified in Appendix A into four groups—Nos. 1, 2, 6 and 7. You may select a different division factor for each of these four groups, or, you may combine two or more groups into one broader group (for instance, make Nos. 1 and 2 one "group" covering both men's and boys' dress shirts).

Example 2. Suppose you manufacture men's dress shirts (group No. 1 in Appendix A) and men's sport shirts (group No. 3).

¹ 9 F.R. 110591, 10 F.R. 776, 1910, 6307, 8979.

You may not split your dress shirts into price lines (e. g., \$13.50, \$15.00, \$25.00) and select a different division factor for each price line. Moreover, you may not combine some of your dress shirts (e. g., your \$25.00 price line) with your sport shirts, and select a group division factor for the combination of items. (However, as indicated in Example No. 1, above, you may combine all men's dress shirts and all men's sport shirts, and select a group division factor for the combination.)

(b) *Finding individual division factors.* You may use whatever division factors you desire for each of the classes or groups which you have selected under paragraph (a), subject to the following conditions:

(1) For any group, you must not use a division factor which is more than 5 percentage points below your general division factor. (For example, if your general division factor is .70 you may use a group division factor of .65 but not one of .64.)

(2) If you select class division factors, the total range, between the highest and lowest individual factor, may not exceed .15. (For example, you may select class factors of .62 and .77, but you may not select class factors of .64 and .80.)

(3) If you select individual division factors, your deliveries are subject to the special quota rule outlined in section 6.

(4) The individual division factors selected must result in a weighted average division factor no lower than the general division factor which you have calculated under section 3. Weight the individual division factors in the following manner:

(i) For each class division factor, use the total net sales of items covered by this regulation during 1943 to the class to which that factor is applicable. If you did not make sales of items to a particular class in 1943, do not weight the division factor for that class; however, you must not use a division factor for sales to that class which is lower than your general division factor.

(ii) For each group division factor, use the total net sales during 1943 of the group to which that factor is to be applied. If you did not sell items of a particular group during 1943, use the first one of the following bases which your records permit: (a) Your total net sales of that group during 1944; (b) your total net sales of that group during 1945; (c) an estimate of your next twelve months' total net sales of that group. If you use an estimate of future sales in weighting a particular group division factor, you must not use a division factor for that group which is lower than the lowest group division factor which you are able to weight by 1943 sales experience.

(5) The division factors used for different classes of trade should conform to all applicable laws of the States and the United States which prohibit discrimination, or which otherwise limit price differentials.

Once you have selected division factors for particular groups or classes of trade, and have reported these factors to the OPA (in accordance with paragraph (c) below), you must not deviate from these individual division factors in calculating maximum prices.

Form II in Appendix C, together with the accompanying instructions, illustrates the manner of selecting individual division factors.

(c) *Report of individual division factors.* If you elect to use individual division factors, you must file Form II (set forth in Appendix C) with your OPA district office. Two signed copies of this report must be sent by registered mail at the same time that you send Form I. (A Form II may not be filed subsequent to the receipt of acknowledgment from OPA of the filing of your Form I.) Keep an additional copy as a record. On and after January 21, 1946, you must not sell or deliver any item at a price based on a division factor lower than your general division factor until you file Form II with your district office and receive acknowledgment of its filing. OPA may, at any time, disapprove or revise the division factors reported in Form II.

The procedure you must follow in case you find that the Form II which you have filed is incorrect is set forth in Appendix E.

SEC. 5. *Direct cost of the item being priced.* The direct cost of each item is the total of material, trimming and direct labor costs.

(a) "Material" means both body material and lining.

(b) "Trimming" shall include all component parts of the finished item other than materials (including thread, buttons, snaps, tape, grippers, elastic, zippers, bindings, labels, hangers, braids, pipings, belts, frogs), and pins, cardboard, collar uprights, cord, tissues, cellophane, and boxes (excluding shipping cartons and supplies).

(c) "Direct labor" means only the following labor operations: cutting, including spreading, marking and separating; sewing and other related operations; pressing; factory examining of items; and put up, including folding and packaging for storage, but not crating or wrapping for shipment.

If you use a contractor, you must figure as the direct labor cost of items fabricated by the contractor an amount equal to 80% of the contractor's net service charge for direct labor, markup on direct labor, and trim furnished by the contractor.

(d) The following are not direct labor:

(1) Make-up (any sum which you must pay because the hourly, daily or weekly earnings of the piece worker at the piece work rate fall below the minimum wage you are obliged to pay that worker by law or by contract);

(2) Overtime or double time premiums (the difference between the piece or time work rate and the overtime or double time rate);

(3) Indirect labor costs, such as payments to pattern makers, foremen, floormen, repair and maintenance personnel, designers, sample room employees, porters, watchmen, piece goods clerks, buyers, receiving room employees, clerical employees, shipping room employees;

(4) Labor overhead cost, such as unemployment insurance, vacation pay, social security, pension contribution, contribution to welfare funds, health or

accident insurance, workmen's compensation, and any present or future tax upon or measured by wages.

The procedure you must follow in calculating and recording an item's material, trimming and direct labor costs is set forth in detail in Appendix D. If you are to find your selling price correctly you must carefully observe these instructions.

SEC. 6. *Special quota rule.*—(a) *Explanation of the special quota rule.* If you select, as set forth in section 4, class division factors (individual division factors for sales to different classes of trade) or group division factors (individual division factors for sales of different groups of items), your deliveries of items covered by this regulation are subject to a special quota rule. This rule is as follows:

(1) *Class division factors.* During 1946 (and during each subsequent calendar year), you must so arrange your deliveries, made at maximum prices based on class division factors higher than your general division factor, that the net dollar amount charged for such deliveries is at least a certain percentage of the total net dollar amount charged for all deliveries. This quota is the percentage of 1943 total net sales reported, for class division factors higher than the general division factor, on your Form II.

Total net dollar amount charged means the sum of all the prices charged for items delivered, after the deduction of all cash discounts offered, returns, allowances and prepaid out transportation.

Example 3. The manufacturer whose Form II is shown in Appendix C has a general division factor of .730, and has selected class factors of .752 and .607. His Form II (column 3) indicates that in 1943 84.9% of his total net sales were to the class of trade for which the class factor .752 has been reported.

The special quota rule requires that, during 1946 (and during each subsequent calendar year), the net dollar amount charged for deliveries made at maximum prices based on .752 must at least equal 84.9% of the total net dollar amount charged for all deliveries.

Example 4. Manufacturer M's Form II shows the following:

Column 1	Column 3	Column 6
Class of purchaser	Percent of total sales	Reported class factors
	Percent	
A.....	60	.795
B.....	16 2/3	.775
C.....	33 1/3	.665
General division factor.		.735

The special quota rule requires that, during the period, the net dollar amount charged for deliveries made at maximum prices based on .795 and .775 must at least equal 66 2/3% (50% plus 16 2/3%) of the total net dollar amount charged for all deliveries.

(2) *Group division factors.* During 1946 (and during each subsequent calendar year), you must so arrange your deliveries, made at maximum prices based on group division factors higher than your general division factor, that the net dollar amount charged for such deliveries is at least a certain percentage of the total net dollar amount charged

for all deliveries. This quota is the percentage of total net sales reported, for group division factors higher than the general division factor, on your Form II.

Total net dollar amount charged means the sum of all the prices charged for items delivered, after the deduction of all cash discounts offered, returns, allowances and prepaid out transportation.

Example 5. Manufacturer N's Form II shows the following:

Column 1 Group	Column 3 Percent of total sales	Column 6 Reported group factors
	Percent	
1.....	35	0.81
2.....	15	.77
3.....	15	.73
4.....	35	.71
General division factor.....		.76

The special quota rule requires that, during the period, the net dollar amount charged for deliveries made at maximum prices based on 0.81 and 0.77 must at least equal 60% (35% plus 15%) of the total net dollar amount charged for all deliveries.

During a year period, you may exceed your quota, but you may not fall below it. If you do fall below your quota, you are in violation of this regulation, and subject to all the penalties provided therefor in the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, including liability to suit for damages by the Administrator under section 205 (e). The amount of overcharge is the difference between the total dollar markup which you realized during the period on all deliveries and the total dollar markup which you would have realized had you equaled your quota.

(b) *Suggested record.* For convenience in meeting your quota, it is suggested that you keep a current record of deliveries made after January 1, 1946, in this form:

(1) Date.	(2) Net dollar amount charged for items delivered at maximum prices based on class (group) division factors higher than the general division factor.	(3) Total net dollar amount charged for all deliveries.	(4) Col. (2) + Col. (3).
--------------	---	---	--------------------------------

If the percentage figure in column (4) falls below your quota, it would be advisable for you to ship only at maximum prices based on individual factors higher than the general division factor, until the percentage equals your quota.

SEC. 7. How to price items if you are unable to find your general division factor under section 3—(a) *Sellers who are not transferees—*(1) *Application for authorized division factors.* If you did not make manufacturers' sales of items listed in Appendix A during the 1943 calendar or fiscal year (and are not the transferee of a business which made manufacturers' sales of such items during the period, as provided in paragraph (b) below), or are otherwise unable to find your general division factor under section 3, you must apply to OPA for authorized division factors.

On and after January 1, 1946, until an order has been issued to you under this section, you must price items listed in Appendix A pursuant to paragraph (c) below. If you have elected to price items listed in Appendix B under this regulation, continue to price these items under the General Maximum Price Regulation² and Supplementary Order 139³ (adjusted maximum prices for certain low-priced commodities), until an order is issued to you under this section. However, on and after January 21, 1946, if you have not previously made application under this section and received an acknowledgment from OPA of the receipt of your application, you must not sell or deliver any items listed in Appendix A until you make such application and receive an acknowledgment of its filing.

Two signed copies of an application for authorized division factors must be filed with the Apparel Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington 25, D. C. setting forth the following:

- (i) Your name and address.
- (ii) Address of plant or plants where you have been operating or intend to operate, and of principal place from which your sales have been made or are to be made.
- (iii) Date when you started to make manufacturers' sales of items covered by this regulation.
- (iv) Names of officers and principal owners of the business.
- (v) The previous business connections in the industry of the officers and principal owners of the business.
- (vi) A description of the kinds of items sold, indicating in which groups listed in Appendix A these items fall.
- (vii) If you have elected to price items listed in Appendix B, a description of the kinds of items sold or to be sold, indicating in which groups listed in Appendix B these items fall.
- (viii) A list of the names and addresses of three or more manufacturers of items listed in Appendix A whose methods of operation, in your opinion, are most nearly like the methods by which you are operating or intend to operate.

(ix) Information with regard to the following:

(a) The class or classes of trade to which you sell or expect to sell the items manufactured (e. g., wholesalers, chain stores, independent retail stores), and the proportion of your total sales of items which you make or expect to make to each such class.

(b) Method of distribution (e. g., showroom sales, traveling salesmen, advertising).

(c) Methods of manufacturing (e. g., contractor's shop, inside shop, combination of both).

(x) A statement as to whether, under the regulation, you intend to price on the basis of a general division factor, class division factors, or group division factors. If you desire group factors, indicate the proportion of your total sales which you expect to make in each group.

² 9 F.R. 1385, 5169, 6108, 8150, 10193, 11274;

³ 10 F.R. 1183, 2014, 4156, 7117, 7497, 7667, 9337, 9540, 9963, 10021, 11401, 12601, 12812, 13271.

(xi) If you made manufacturer's sales of items covered by this regulation during the 1943 calendar or fiscal year, information with regard to the following:

(a) Total net sales of all commodities during this period ("Net sales" is defined in Instruction No. 1 to Form I, section 3 (a)).

(b) Total direct cost incurred in making the commodities whose sales are reported in (a). ("Direct cost" is defined in Instruction No. 2 to Form I, section 3 (a)).

(c) Proportion of the total sales reported in (a) which were manufacturers' sales of items covered by this regulation (as defined in section 1 (b)).

(2) *Standards for authorizing division factors—*(i) *New sellers.* If you did not make manufacturers' sales of items listed in Appendix A during the 1943 calendar or fiscal year, a general division factor (and, if you request, individual division factors) will be authorized by order which are in line with the factors established under section 3 by competitive sellers of the same class. In no event will a general division factor be authorized which is lower than the previous experience (if any) of the owners of your business.

(ii) *Old sellers.* If you made manufacturers' sales of items during the 1943 calendar or fiscal year, but are unable to calculate a general division factor under section 3, a general division factor will be authorized by order on the basis of your 1943 total cost and sales experience. If such a general division factor is not feasible, a general division factor will be authorized according to the standards set forth in subdivision (i) above. Moreover, if requested, individual division factors will be authorized in accordance with the standards set forth in subdivision (i).

(b) *Transfers and combinations.* (1) If the business, assets, or stock-in-trade of any business was sold or otherwise transferred to you after the close of the 1943 fiscal year of the business, and you carry on the business, or continue to deal in the same type of commodities, in an establishment separate from any other establishment previously owned or operated by you, your general division factor shall be the same as that which your transferor would have been required to use if no transfer had taken place, except as provided in subparagraph (3) below, and the obligation to keep records sufficient to verify such division factor shall be the same. The transferor must either preserve and make available, or turn over to you, all records of transactions prior to the transfer which are necessary to enable you to comply with the provisions of the regulation.

(2) If the transfer occurred during the 1943 fiscal year of the business, you must consolidate the records before and after the transfer and calculate your maximum prices as directed by section 2.

(3) If two or more manufacturers who were in business during the 1943 fiscal year merge or consolidate, they must combine their records before and after the union and calculate maximum prices as directed by section 2.

(c) *Temporary division factors.* Until an order authorizing division factors

has been issued to you under this section, you find the maximum price for each item listed in Appendix A that you manufacture, by dividing the direct cost of the item (calculated according to the instructions in section 5 and Appendix D) by the temporary division factor assigned to the group containing the item to be priced.

Group No.	Temporary division factor for sales to wholesalers, chain stores and mail-order houses	Temporary division factor for sales to all other purchasers
1.....	.781	.721
2.....	.898	.748
3.....	.762	.702
4.....	.748	.688
5.....	.781	.721
6.....	.748	.688
7.....	.767	.707
8.....	.783	.733
9.....	.793	.733

SEC. 8. Records and reports. The records required by this regulation must be maintained for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect.

In addition to the records and reports specifically enumerated in this regulation, you must keep the base period and current records required by §§ 1499.11 and 1499.12 of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

SEC. 9. Informational requirements—

(a) *Marking of items.* On and after January 1, 1946, every manufacturer is forbidden to deliver an item covered by this regulation unless it is marked with the manufacturer's style number or brand name, and a statement of defects (if any).

(b) *Manner of marking.* The required markings must be attached to each item by stitching, adhesive, pins, staples, string tags or hanging tickets, except where some other method is specifically authorized by OPA. The required markings may be in one or more parts, and may be accompanied by other information, but all portions must be clearly visible to the purchaser.

(c) *Elements of marking.* The elements to be marked are explained in this paragraph.

(1) *Style number or brand name.* You must use a separate style number or brand for each different item.

(2) *Defects, if any.* If the item is a "second" or imperfect, it must be so marked.

(d) *Invoices.* Every seller must, in connection with every sale of an item covered by this regulation, deliver an invoice showing: (1) the date, (2) the name and address of the seller and purchaser, (3) the lot number or brand name of each different item sold, (4) the quantities of each different item sold, (5) the price contracted for or charged by the seller for each different item sold, and (6) all discounts. The seller must keep a copy of this invoice.

SEC. 10. Relation to other regulations—

(a) *Regulations superseded.* The coverage of this regulation is stated in section 1. Except as provided in section 7, where this regulation applies, it supersedes the provisions of:

(1) The General Maximum Price Regulation;

(2) Maximum Price Regulation 332⁴ (Simplified Men's and Boys' Shirts and Pajamas);

(3) Supplementary Order 139 (Adjusted Maximum Prices for Certain Low-Priced Commodities).

Moreover, for manufacturers' sales of "cotton flannel shirts" made by "dress and sport shirt factories," this regulation supersedes the provisions of Revised Maximum Price Regulation 304⁵ (Specified Utility Shirts). "Cotton flannel shirts" is defined in section 1 (b) (1), and "dress and sport shirt factories" in section 4 (d) (1) of RMPR 304.

(b) *Regulations which supplement this regulation.* The provisions of this regulation are supplemented by:

(1) Supplementary Order 108⁶ (Manufacturers' Maximum Average Prices for Certain Items of Apparel and Apparel Accessories);

(2) Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 578⁷ (Maximum Prices for Certain Essential Low-Priced Garments).

(c) *Regulations not affected by this regulation.* This regulation does not cover transactions governed by the following regulations:

(1) Maximum Price Regulation 157 (Sales and Fabrications of Textiles, Apparel and Related Articles for Military Purposes);

(2) Maximum Price Regulation 172⁸ (Charges of Contractors in the Apparel Industry);

(3) Maximum Price Regulation 177⁹ (Men's and Boys' Tailored Clothing);

(4) Maximum Price Regulation 572¹⁰ (Manufacturers' Maximum Prices for Certain Fall and Winter Outerwear);

(5) Revised Maximum Price Regulation 208¹¹ (Maximum Prices for Staple Work Clothing).

(d) *Export sales.* This regulation does not apply to export sales. The Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation¹² applies to such sales.

(e) *Import sales.* The provisions of this regulation do not apply to sales or deliveries made from points outside the 48 States and the District of Columbia. (See the Maximum Import Price Regulation.)¹³ This regulation does, however, apply to domestic sales when the items sold were originally imported.

SEC. 11. Excessive prices forbidden. On and after the effective date of this regulation, the following practices are forbidden regardless of any contract or other obligation:

⁴ 8 F.R. 2350.

⁵ 8 F.R. 12315, 10 F.R. 5039, 11495.

⁶ 10 F.R. 4336, 5995, 6402, 8368, 10200, 12089, 12984.

⁷ 10 F.R. 9024, 9928.

⁸ 7 F.R. 4882, 6684, 8351, 8948, 10864; 8 F.R. 8063; 10 F.R. 12208.

⁹ 7 F.R. 5182, 7475, 6792, 7100, 7944, 8940, 9000, 8948.

¹⁰ 10 F.R. 1433, 2387, 4813.

¹¹ 10 F.R. 13502.

¹² 8 F.R. 4132, 5987, 7662, 9998, 15193; 9 F.R. 1036, 5435, 5923, 7201, 9834, 11273, 12919, 14346; 10 F.R. 863, 923, 2432, 6590, 8146, 8611, 9586, 10029.

¹³ 9 F.R. 2350, 7504, 8062, 10925, 12270; 10 F.R. 922, 4265, 13129.

(a) *Charging more than ceiling price.* Every person is forbidden to sell or deliver any item at a price higher than the ceiling price set by this regulation. A lower price may, of course, be charged.

(b) *Buying for more than the ceiling price.* Every person is forbidden to buy or receive any item, in the course of trade or business, at a price higher than the price set by this regulation.

(c) *Combination sales.* Every person is forbidden to require any purchaser to buy or agree to buy any other article, service, package or wrapper, in connection with the sale or delivery of any item covered by this regulation. But any person may sell two or more items as a matched set at a unit price, or refuse to sell less than a minimum quantity of any one style number, if these practices were customary for the seller during 1943.

(d) *Indirect price increases.* Every person is forbidden to do any other act which directly or indirectly increases above the ceiling price the consideration paid by the purchaser for any item. Any practice which is a device to secure the effect of a higher than ceiling price is as much a violation as outright sale above the ceiling price. This applies to devices making use of commissions, services, transportation charges, premiums, taxes, special provisions, tying agreements, trade understandings and all similar practices.

(e) *Indirect violations.* Every person is forbidden to offer, attempt or agree to do any of the acts forbidden by this section.

(f) *Stating prices above the ceiling price.* Every person is forbidden to state a gross price above the ceiling price, except that a price higher than the maximum may be stated on the invoice in order to allow for customary unconditional trade discounts: *Provided*, That the net price is separately stated on the invoice and is not in excess of the maximum price. The amount actually collected or paid must never exceed the ceiling price calculated under section 2.

SEC. 12. Licensing and enforcement—

(a) *Licensing.* The provisions of Licensing Order No. 1, licensing all persons who make sales under price control, are applicable to all sellers subject to this regulation. A seller's license may be suspended for violations of the license or of this regulation. A person whose license is suspended may not, during the period of suspension, make any sale for which his license has been suspended.

(b) *Penalties.* Any person who violates any provision of this regulation is subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, suits for treble damages, and proceedings for suspension of licenses provided by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

SEC. 13. When taxes may be added. If a statute or ordinance imposes a tax upon a particular sale or delivery (such as a sales tax, gross proceeds or gross receipts tax or compensating use tax) and permits such tax to be stated separately from the selling price, the seller may collect such tax in addition to the maximum price under this regulation; *Provided*,

That he states the amount of the tax separately.

Sec. 14. Adjustable pricing agreements. Adjustable pricing agreements may be entered into notwithstanding the provisions of section 11 to the extent permitted by this section.

A person may sell an item at the ceiling price established under this regulation, subject to an agreement with the buyer to charge a higher price if it becomes the legal ceiling price by the time of delivery. But one must never charge a price which is higher than the maximum price in effect at the time of delivery. Moreover, unless specifically authorized by the Office of Price Administration, a person must not deliver or agree to deliver at a price which is to be adjusted upward in accordance with action by the Office of Price Administration after delivery.

Specific authorization to deliver or agree to deliver at a price which is to be adjusted in accordance with action by the Office of Price Administration after delivery will be given only where: (a) a request for the changing of a ceiling price has been filed; and (b) the authorization is necessary to promote distribution or production; and (c) it will not interfere with the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

This authorization may be given by the Administrator or by any other official of the Office of Price Administration to whom the power to grant such authorization has been delegated, and may be given by order, letter or telegram.

SEC. 15. How this regulation may be amended. Any person who seeks a modification of any provision of this regulation may file a petition for amendment of general applicability in accordance with Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1 issued by the Office of Price Administration.

SEC. 16. Definitions.—(a) *Definitions incorporated by reference.* Unless the context otherwise requires, or unless otherwise specifically provided herein, the definitions set forth in § 1499.20 of the General Maximum Price Regulation shall apply to the terms used in this regulation.

(b) "Your OPA district office" means the district office of the Office of Price Administration for the district in which is located the seller's principal place of business from which his sales are made.

SEC. 17. Delegation of authority. Any regional office of the Office of Price Administration, or such other offices as may be authorized by order issued by the appropriate regional office, may act on all division factor forms filed pursuant to sections 3 and 4, and corrections and amendments thereto filed pursuant to Appendix E.

APPENDIX A—WHAT ITEMS MUST BE PRICED UNDER THIS REGULATION

Each group includes items made only of woven body materials.

(a) *Dress or business shirts.* Any shirt of a style customarily sold for dress or business wear, with shirt tails and neckband, with or without attached collar, made with linings in the collar.

Group No.:

1. Men's. 2. Boys'.

(b) *Sport shirts and blouses.* Any shirt or blouse with convertible or sport collar, or any middy blouse, short or long sleeves.

Group No.:

3. Men's. 4. Boys'.

(c) *Formal dress shirts.* Any shirt, made with pleated or stiff bosom, with or without attached collar, sold for formal wear.

Group No.:

5. Men's and boys'

(d) *Underwear.* Undershorts and union-suits (including woven shirts and drawers).

Group No.:

6. Men's. 7. Boys'.

(e) *Nightwear.* Pajamas, nightshirts, sleep coats, sleep slacks and sleep shorts.

Group No.:

8. Men's. 9. Boys'.

APPENDIX B—WHAT ITEMS MAY BE PRICED UNDER THIS REGULATION

Subject to the conditions set forth in section 1 (a) (2), a person who makes manufacturers' sales of any item listed in Appendix A may price any of the following items of men's and boys' apparel and furnishings under this regulation. Each group includes items made only of woven body materials except where otherwise specified.

(a) *Neckwear* (including neckwear made of knitted materials).

Group No.:

101. Men's and boys' neckties, ascots, cravats.

102. Men's and boys' scarves and mufflers.

- (b) *Handkerchiefs.*

Group No.:

103. Men's and boys'.

(c) *Bathing trunks and outerwear shorts* (including garments made of knitted materials.)

Group No.:

104. Men's and boys' bathing trunks.

105. Men's and boys' outerwear shorts.

- (d) *Robes, bathrobes and beach robes.*

Group No.:

106. Men's. 107. Boys'.

- (e) *Hats and caps.*

Group No.:

108. Men's and boys'.

- (f) *Non-tailored jackets and coats.*

Group No.:

109. Men's. 110. Boys'.

- (g) *Non-tailored separate trousers.*

Group No.:

111. Men's. 112. Boys'.

(h) *Non-tailored loafer suits, slack suits and utility suits.*

Group No.:

113. Men's. 114. Boys'.

- (i) *Separate collars and cuffs.*

Group No.:

115. Men's and boys'.

APPENDIX C—FORM USED IN OBTAINING INDIVIDUAL DIVISION FACTORS (FORM II)

Form To Be Used in Obtaining Individual Division Factors (Form II)

Copies of this form will not be furnished by the Office of Price Administration. Please make your own copies.

(Before making an entry in a column, read the instructions for filling in that column found at the end of the form. The figures and explanation of classes in the form are illustrative only.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
Group of items or class of purchaser	Net sales Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1943	Percent of total sales	Trial division factors	Column 3 times column 4	Reported division factors (column 4 plus* difference in column 5)
A-----	\$849,000	.849	.750	.637	.752
B-----	151,000	.151	.605	.691	.697
	1,000,000			.728	
General division factor (from Form I)-----				.730	
				+1.002	

*If the column 5 total was more than the general division factor, the difference would be subtracted instead of added.

Explanation of Classes

Class A—All wholesalers, chain stores and mail order houses.

Class B—Independent retailers.

Instruction for Form II

Column 1. Enter each class for which you desire to use a different division factor, designating it by a letter (e. g., A, B, C). At the bottom of the form define the coverage of the class to which each letter applies. Or, if you have elected to use group division factors, enter each group for which you desire to use a different division factor, designating it by the number for that group listed in Appendix A or Appendix B. If you elect to combine two or more groups, so indicate.

Column 2. For each class or group entered in Column 1, enter your total net sales during 1943. If you did not sell garments to a particular class or in a particular group during 1943, follow the instructions in section 4 (b). If these instructions permit you to use a period different from 1943, or an estimate, for a particular group, place a footnote after the sales figure used, and, at the bottom of the form, indicate either the period from which that figure is derived, or that it is an estimate. ("Net sales" is defined in section 3 (a), Instruction No. 1.)

Column 3. Divide each entry in column 2 by the total for column 2. Enter the resultant decimal in column 3 (round to nearest one-thousandth—e. g., .272, .139, .016).

Column 4. Enter your trial division factors for each group or class. These factors should bear the relationship to each other that you would like to preserve, and should range around your general division factor.

Column 5. Multiply the trial division factor in column 4 by the decimal in column 3, rounding to the nearest one-thousandth.

Column 6. If the total of the entries in column 5 is less than your general division factor (as in the example above), your trial division factors are too low, and each of them must be increased by the difference between your general division factor and the total in column 5. If the total in column 5 is greater than your general division factor, your trial division factors are higher than they need to be, and you may reduce them by the difference between the total of column 5 and your general division factor.

If the total of column 5 does not equal your general division factor, you may, if you choose, adjust your column 4 trial division factors by varying amounts, as long as the total of your reported division factors listed in column 6, when multiplied by the decimals listed in column 3, is no lower than your general division factor. The method described above is suggested merely as an easy way to adjust your column 4 factors.

NOTE: You must keep all records upon which your calculations in Form II are based.

APPENDIX D—PROCEDURE FOR CALCULATING UNIT DIRECT COSTS

(a) When you figure an item's direct cost. Prior to the first time after January 1, 1946, that you sell or deliver a particular item, you must calculate the item's direct cost (in accordance with paragraphs (b) (1), (c) and (d) below). The direct cost figure must be used in determining your maximum price for sales and deliveries of the item during a three months calendar or fiscal period. At the end of that period, and at the end of every three months period thereafter¹⁴ (if you plan to continue sales or deliveries of the item), you must refigure the cost of the materials used in the item (in accordance with paragraph (b) (2) below).

Do not refigure the direct labor cost originally calculated for the item. Moreover, do not refigure the trimming cost originally calculated for the item unless you elect to do so under the instructions set forth in paragraph (c) below. If the new material cost is less than 95% of the material cost first calculated for the item, your maximum price must be refigured on the basis of the new material cost (and the direct labor and trimming costs originally calculated),¹⁵ and you must use this revised maximum price for all your sales and deliveries of the item during the next three months period. If the new material cost exceeds the original material cost, you may increase your maximum price for the next three months period in accordance with the new material cost.

If the item is a "new model" (i. e., not the "same" as any item manufactured by you during 1945 as defined in paragraph (b) (1) (iii) below) there is an additional requirement. At the end of the first three months calendar or fiscal period that it is sold or delivered under the regulation, you must recalculate not only the cost of material used in the item, but also the amount of such material used (in accordance with paragraph (b) (2) below). At the end of each subsequent period, however, recalculate only the cost of material, as outlined above.

Example 6. On January 20, 1946, manufacturer Y desires to sell a men's broadcloth dress shirt, which is the "same" as a dress shirt manufactured by him in 1945. Y keeps his records on a calendar year basis. In accordance with the instructions below, he finds the item's direct cost to be as follows:

¹⁴ The three months periods for recalculation of the cost of materials are determined as follows:

(a) *Calendar period.* Recalculations of material cost must be made on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year. For example, if your first direct cost calculation for an item is made on January 20, 1946, you must recalculate material cost on April 1, July 1, and October 1, 1946, January 1, 1947, etc.

(b) *Fiscal period.* Recalculation of material cost must be made on the first day of each quarter of your fiscal year. For example, if you operate on the fiscal period December 1 to November 30, and your first direct cost calculation is made on January 20, 1946, you must recalculate material cost on March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1, 1946, March 1, 1947, etc.

However, the previously established maximum price for an item need not be changed until 15 days after the date when you were required to recalculate materials cost (e. g., if you are on a calendar basis, until April 15, July 15, etc.).

¹⁵ If you have elected to recalculate trimming cost, your maximum price must be refigured on the basis of the new material and trimming cost (and the direct labor cost originally calculated).

Material:	
29 yards at 18¢ per yard.....	\$5.22
Linings.....	.35
	5.57
Trim.....	1.23
Direct labor.....	3.75
	10.55

Y's general division factor is .70 and he has not elected to use group or class division factors; therefore, he finds a maximum price for the item of \$15.07 (\$10.55 ÷ .70 = \$15.07). Y may sell and deliver the shirt at \$15.07 until April 15, 1946, 15 days after the date (April 1) when he must recalculate his material cost.

On April 1, 1946, Y refigures the cost of material (in accordance with paragraph (b) (2) below). (He elects not to recalculate trimming cost.) He finds a new cost for this material of 17¢ per yard. Accordingly, his direct cost for the item is now:

Material:	
29 yards at 17¢ per yard.....	\$4.83
Linings.....	.33
	5.26
Trim.....	1.23
Direct labor.....	3.75
	10.24

Since a material cost of \$5.26 is less than 95% of \$5.57, Y must refigure his maximum price on a direct cost base of \$10.24 instead of \$10.55. Thus Y's maximum price for deliveries of the item until July 15, 1946 is \$14.63 (\$10.24 ÷ .70), instead of \$15.07.

(b) *How to find material costs.* To find the material cost for an item, you must calculate two figures—the weighted average cost of each "type of material" used for the item, and the average amount of each such material consumed in fabricating that item. Subparagraphs (1) and (2) below set forth the procedure you must follow in making these calculations. To facilitate your understanding of the procedure, the term "type of material" is explained here.

Subject to the rules below, you may define this term as broadly or as narrowly as you desire. That is, you may consider each different construction or finish of material as a different type of material, and thus figure a separate weighted average cost for each different material. Or, you may consider two or more different constructions or finishes of material as the same type of material, and figure a single weighted average cost for this combination of materials. In the former case, you will have a different weighted average cost per yard of material for each different item; in the latter case, you may have the same weighted average cost per yard of material for several different items.

A separate record (hereafter referred to as Form III) must be kept of the weighted average cost per yard of each different "type of material." In preparing this record, you must observe the following rules:

Rule 1. The Forms III must describe (by fiber content, construction, brand name, etc.) each construction or finish of material included on a particular form, and list the style numbers of the items for which the enumerated materials will be used.

Rule 2. For any group of items, the same construction or finish of material may not be listed on more than one Form III.

Rule 3. Once you have determined the types of material for which you will figure separate Forms III, you may not thereafter amend your forms, so as to add to a particular Form III a construction or finish appearing on a different form, or to calculate a separate weighted average cost for a con-

struction or finish already grouped with other materials.

Rule 4. If you receive a new construction or finish of material after you have prepared your original Forms III, you may not add the new material to any of the existing forms, but must consider this material as a different type of material and prepare a separate Form III.

(1) *Calculating material costs for the first three months period an item is sold or delivered under the regulation—(i) Old models.* For an item which is the "same" as an item manufactured by you during 1945 ("same item" is defined in subdivision (iii) below), you find material cost for the first three months period as follows:

Step 1. Find the weighted average cost per yard of each "type of material" used for the item. To do this:

(a) Find from your invoices the total yardage of such material delivered to you between October 1 and December 31, 1945 and the net invoice cost¹⁶ of each yard of such material. (If no deliveries were received during the last three months of 1945, base your calculation on the deliveries of such material which have been received between January 1, 1946, and the time your calculation is being made; if no deliveries have been received during this period, base your calculation on contracts for the purchase of such material, entered into prior to the date your calculation is being made.)

(b) Multiply each different net invoice cost by the quantity of such material received at that cost, and total the products.

(c) Divide the sum found in (b) by the total quantity found in (a).

Step 2. Find the average amount of each type of material consumed in fabricating the item. To do this, consult your cutting records for this item covering a representative period in 1945 (not less than three consecutive months) wherein you cut the average size or size range in which you customarily sell the item, and find the number of items cut and the total quantities of each type of material used. Divide the total quantity of each type of material by the number of items cut.

Step 3. Multiply the weighted average cost of the material (found in Step 1) by the average amount of material consumed in fabricating the item (found in Step 2).

NOTE: Before you sell or deliver the item, you must prepare and keep a record of (1) the calculations made under Step 1 above for

¹⁶ Net invoice cost means the lower of: (a) the invoice cost after deducting all discounts available; or (b) the maximum price which you could lawfully be charged by your customary suppliers, under the terms of OPA price schedules and maximum price regulations in effect on January 1, 1946. (Customary suppliers are the suppliers from whom you customarily buy substantial quantities of the material, or if you have not previously purchased such material, the suppliers from whom your competitors customarily buy in substantial quantities). You may, in addition, include transportation costs paid by you if, in calculating your general division factor on Form I, you included transportation costs on materials as part of direct cost.

If your operations are integrated (i. e., if you fabricate or process any material used in the garments which you manufacture), net invoice cost means a cost no higher than the net maximum prices which you could have charged for such material under the terms of the OPA price schedules and maximum price regulations in effect January 1, 1946, had you sold it to another manufacturer.

each type of material (in detail similar to Form III in the example below); (ii) the calculations made under Step 2 above for amount of material used (in detail similar to Form IV in the example below); and (iii) the total direct material cost which you have found for the item (in detail similar to Form V in Appendix F). In addition, you must preserve the invoices or contracts for purchase of materials and cutting records on which your material cost calculations are based.

Moreover, each time during the period that you cut an item, you must prepare and keep a record of the number of such items cut, the amount of each type of material consumed in that cutting and a description (similar to that entered on Form III) of the material used.

Example 7: On January 20, 1946, manufacturer Y desires to determine the material cost of a men's dress shirt which is the "same" as Style No. 101 which he manufactured during 1945. This shirt is made from 100 x 60 white pre-shrunk broadcloth. However, Y does not desire to calculate a weighted average cost for this construction and finish alone. Instead, he decides to group it with two other materials (80 x 60 vat dyed pre-shrunk broadcloth, 68 x 64 printed percale) and calculate one weighted average cost for all three materials. In accordance with Step 1 above, Y consults his invoices for shipments of these materials received by him between October 1 and December 31, 1945, and takes an account of the cost and quantities of such shipments. This account shows the following:

FORM III -

Style Nos. 101, 102, 103.

Period from which cost is derived: October 1 to December 31, 1945.

Description of material (1)	Supplier (2)	Date received (3)	Quantity (yards) (4)	Net cost per yard (5)	Total (4) x (5) (6)
80 x 60 vat dyed preshrunk broadcloth.....	ABC Mill.....	10/23/45	2,500	\$0.19	\$475
100 x 60 white preshrunk broadcloth.....	ART Mill.....	10/26/45	1,500	.17	255
68 x 64 printed percale.....	XYZ Mill.....	10/29/45	500	.18	90
100 x 60 white preshrunk broadcloth.....	ART Mill.....	11/6/45	1,000	.17	170
100 x 60 white preshrunk broadcloth.....	ART Mill.....	11/25/45	2,000	.17	340
68 x 64 printed percale.....	XYZ Mill.....	11/30/45	2,000	.18	360
80 x 60 vat dyed preshrunk broadcloth.....	ABC Mill.....	12/12/45	2,000	.19	380
68 x 64 printed percale.....	XYZ Mill.....	12/20/45	1,000	.18	180
			12,500		2,250

Weighted average net cost of material ((6) ÷ (4)) = \$0.18 per yard. (This figure is to be entered on Y's control record Form V, in Appendix F.)

Y then takes an account of the cost of the lining used in this item, following the procedure shown on Form III above. This calculation results in a weighted average net invoice cost for lining of 18 cents per yard (which figure Y enters on Form V in Appendix F).

In accordance with Step 2 above, Y then consults his cutting tickets for a representative period during 1945 and finds the following with respect to the material used in Style No. 101:

FORM IV

Style No. 101.

Average Size Range: 14-17.

Period Selected: October 1 to December 31, 1945.

Date cutting made (1)	Cutting ticket No. (2)	Number of dozen cut (3)	Yardage used in each cutting (4)
October 5, 1945.....	605	500	14,250
October 26, 1945.....	631	300	8,950
November 18, 1945.....	681	400	11,600
December 3, 1945.....	711	500	14,500
		1,700	49,300

Average amount of material consumed in fabricating item: (4) ÷ (3) = 29 yards. (This figure is to be entered on Form V in Appendix F.)

Y further finds, by following the procedure shown on Form IV above that the average amount of lining used in Style 101 is 1.95 yards (which figure Y enters on Form V in Appendix F).

Multiplying 29 yards by \$0.18 per yard gives \$5.22 as Y's body material cost during the first three months of 1946 for Style No. 101. Accordingly, Y records \$5.22 on Form V in Appendix F. The lining cost is \$0.35 (1.95 multiplied by \$0.18). Y records \$0.35 on Form V in Appendix F.

(ii) **New models.** For an item which is not the "same" as a style number manufactured by you during 1945, you find material

cost for the first three months period as follows:

Step 1: Find the weighted average cost per yard of each "type of material" used for the item. Follow the procedure outlined in Step 1 of paragraph (i) above.

Step 2: Find the average amount of body material to be consumed in manufacturing the item. To do this, run a trial cutting of the average size range in which you expect to manufacture the item, and determine the number of items cut and the quantity of material used in that cutting. Then divide the total quantity of material used by the number of items in the cutting.

Step 3: Multiply the weighted average cost for body material (found in Step 1) by the average amount of material consumed in fabricating the item (found in Step 2).

NOTE: Before you sell or deliver an item you must prepare and keep a record of: (i) the calculations made under Step 1 above for each type of material (in detail similar to Form III in the example for paragraph (i) above); (ii) the calculations made under Step 2 above (showing date, trial cutting made, cutting ticket number, number of items cut, and yardage of material used); and (iii) the total direct material cost which you have found for the item (in detail similar to Form V in Appendix F). In addition, you must: preserve the invoices or contracts for purchase on which your material cost calculations are based and the pattern used for your trial cutting; prepare and keep records of your cutting experience during the first three months period showing the number of items cut, the amount of each type of material consumed in each cutting and a description (similar to that entered on Form III) of the material used.

(iii) **"Same item."** An item is considered the "same" as another when:

(a) The item belongs to the same group, as listed in Appendix A or Appendix B;

(b) The items contains body material and lining which is the same with respect to construction, weight and grade, finish (including shrinkage treatment), and color fastness;

(c) The item consumes substantially the same average yardage per dozen or per unit of body materials and has substantially the same body dimensions;

(d) The item contains trimmings of fairly equivalent serviceability;

(e) The item is constructed and assembled with the same standards of workmanship and inspection.

Differences in color which ordinarily have not been the basis of difference in price shall be disregarded. Moreover, an item which contains body material and lining which is different with respect to the features enumerated in (b) may be considered the same as another if the body materials and linings used for the items have been entered on the same Form III.

(2) **Calculating material costs for sales and deliveries of items in subsequent periods.** At the beginning of each three months period subsequent to the first period under the regulation in which an item is sold or delivered, you must, before making any sales or deliveries of the item in the new period, recalculate the cost of the materials used for the item (the periods for recalculation are described in paragraph (a) above). The new material cost shall be the weighted average cost per yard of such material received during the three months period just completed, and follow the procedure outlined average cost, use your invoices for shipments received during the three months period just completed, and follow the procedure outlined in Step 1 of paragraph (i) (i) above. Then, multiply the weighted average cost so found for the material by the average amount of such material consumed in fabricating the item (the figure already found in Step 2 of paragraph (i) (i) or (i) (ii) above).

For a new model, at the beginning of the second three months period in which that model is to be sold or delivered under the regulation, you must recalculate not only the cost of material, but also the average amount of material consumed in fabricating the item. To determine this figure, consult your cutting records for that model during the first period, and find the total number of items cut and the total quantity of material used; then divide the total quantity of material used by the total number cut. At the beginning of subsequent periods, recalculate only the cost of materials, as outlined above.

NOTE: Before you make sales or deliveries of an item in a new period, you must prepare and keep a record of the calculations made in refiguring your cost of materials. Incorporate this record as a continuation of the form similar to Form III in Example No. 7 above, which you previously prepared for the first period the item was sold or delivered under the regulation. You must also record the recalculated total direct material cost of the item on your control record (Form V in Appendix F), which you previously prepared for this garment during the first period. Moreover, each time during the new period that you cut an item, you must prepare and keep a record of the number of such items cut, the amount of each type of material consumed in that cutting, and a description (similar to that entered on Form III) of the material used.

In addition, for new models, you must prepare and keep a record of the calculations made in refiguring the amount of material used. Incorporate this record as a continuation of Form IV in Example No. 7. You must also enter this recalculation on Form V.

Example 8: In example 7, Y calculated a material cost for style No. 101 of \$5.57. That was on January 20, 1946. He determined the other elements of the item's direct cost, arrived at a maximum price of \$15.07, and then took orders for the item. He delivered some of these items at this maximum price during the three months period January 1 to March 31, 1946. (Y keeps his records on a calendar year basis.)

On April 21, 1946, he desires to make further deliveries of this item. Before making these deliveries, however, he must recalculate the cost of material received during the first three months period (January 1 through March 31, 1946). If the new material cost is less than 95% of the original material cost, Y must recalculate his maximum price for the item. The new maximum price must be used for all sales and deliveries of that item during the period, April 15, 1946, through July 15, 1946. At the end of this period, Y must again recalculate the material cost of the item (from invoices for materials received between April 1 and June 30, 1946), to determine whether he must change his maximum price for sales and deliveries of the item during the next three month period (July 15 through October 15, 1946).

(c) *How to find trimming cost.* The cost of trimmings used in an item shall be the weighted average net invoice cost of such trimmings received between October 1 and December 31, 1945. Find this weighted average cost by the same method you used for materials, outlined in Step 1 of paragraph (b) (1) (i) above.

The cost of trimmings other than buttons and boxes may be calculated without reference to the particular type of thread, tape, etc., to be used in a particular item. To determine the cost of thread, for example, you may calculate the weighted average cost of all types of thread received by you during the last three months of 1945, and use that thread cost for all items priced under the regulation.

You may, if you desire, recalculate trimmings cost for each three months period in the same manner as you must recalculate material cost. If you elect to do so, follow the directions in subparagraph (a) (2) above.

NOTE: Before you sell or deliver an item, you must prepare and keep a record of: (1) the calculations made in figuring your trimming cost (in detail similar to Form III in Example No. 7 above); and (2) the total trimming cost which you have found for the item (in detail similar to Form V in Appendix F). In addition, you must preserve the invoices or contracts for purchase of trimmings on which your trimming cost calculations are based.

(d) *How to find direct labor cost.*—(1) *Piece-work operations.* For operations compensated on a piece-work basis, cost must be figured on the basis of piece-work rates in effect on August 18, 1945.

(2) *Time operations.* For operations on a time basis, you figure your costs in the manner indicated below, using the wage rates in effect on August 18, 1945. If wages rates have been increased over those in effect on August 18, 1945, such increases in wage rates must not be included as part of your direct labor expenditures for the period.

You will note that the instructions below require a comparison between your pay roll for each time operation during a specified period and the number of items on which that operation was completed during that period. If your records permit, however, you must segregate your items by group, by style, or otherwise.

For example, if your records show how much of your cutters' pay roll goes into dress shirts, you must segregate dress shirts from your other items. If your records show how much of your cutters' pay roll goes into dress shirts in the \$20-\$24 range, you must segregate dress shirts in that price range from your other dress shirts. If your records show how much of your cutters' pay roll goes into oxfords, you must segregate oxfords from broadcloth.

(1) *Old models.* For an item which is the "same" as a style number manufactured by you during 1945, you find the cost of each time operation by dividing your pay roll for the operation during a representative period

in 1945 (not less than three consecutive weeks), by the number of items on which that operation was completed during that period.

(2) *New models.* For an item which is not the "same" as a style number manufactured by you during 1945, you find the cost of each time operation according to one of two rules. Select the rule which will work better for your business and then you must use it for all new models.

Rule 1. Use as the cost of each time operation the cost of that time operation found under paragraph (1) above. If you segregated your paragraph (1) cost by group number, price line, or style, use the most comparable basis for your new model.

For example, if under (1) you segregated your dress shirts from your sport shirts, you use for your dress shirts the dress shirt cost which you have found under (1).

Rule 2. Have each time operation performed on the new model for a period (not exceeding three weeks). Then, divide your payroll for each operation during this period by the total number of items on which the operation was completed.

For example, a shirt manufacturer's cutters work on one new model for three weeks. During that period, they cut 1,000 garments, including the new model. His cutting cost is calculated by dividing his cutters' payroll for three weeks by 1,000.

(3) *Contractors' Services.* For items fabricated by a contractor, figure as a direct labor cost an amount equal to 80% of the contractor's net service charge for direct labor, markup on direct labor, and trim furnished by the contractor.

NOTE: Before you sell or deliver an item, you must prepare and keep a record of: (a) its direct labor cost (in detail similar to Form V in Appendix F); and (b) the calculations made in figuring the direct labor cost of operations compensated on a time basis (in detail similar to Form VI in Appendix G). Moreover, you must preserve all of the records on which your calculations of direct labor cost are based, including payrolls, cutting records, contractors' invoices.

APPENDIX E—PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING FORMS I, II AND VII

(a) If you find that it is necessary to amend your Form I, II or VII you must file two signed copies of an amended form with your OPA district office, setting forth the inaccuracies in the original form and the reasons therefor. Until you have received an acknowledgment from your district office of

the receipt of the amended form or forms, however, you must calculate your maximum prices as follows:

(1) If you file an amended Form I, use as your general division factor either the factor reported on the amended form or that listed in the original form, whichever is higher.

(2) If you have also filed a Form II which must be amended because of the amendment to your Form I, use as your individual division factors the factors reported on your original Form II if the general division factor reported on your amended Form I is lower than the factor originally reported; use as your individual division factors the factors reported on your amended Form II, if the general division factor reported on your amended Form I is higher than the factor originally reported.

(3) If you have also filed a Form VII which must be amended because of the amendment to your Form I, use as your adjusted general division factor either the factor reported on your amended Form VII or that listed on the original form, whichever is higher.

(4) If you file an amended Form II, use as your individual division factors the factors reported on your original form. (However, if the amendment to your Form II is necessitated by an amendment to your Form I, see paragraph (1) (i) above).

(5) If you file an amended Form VII, use as your adjusted general division factor either the factor reported on the amended form or that listed in the original form, whichever is higher.

If you have also filed a Form II which must be amended because of the amendment to your Form VII, use as your individual division factors the factors reported on your original Form II if the adjusted general division factor reported on your amended Form VII is lower than the factor originally reported; use as your individual division factors the factors reported on your amended Form II if the adjusted general division factor reported on your amended Form VII is higher than the factor originally reported.

(b) If you have filed Form II and then desire to withdraw it and price merely on the basis of your general division factor, you may file two signed copies of a request for withdrawal with your OPA District Office. Until you receive an acknowledgment from your District Office of the receipt of your request, however, you must continue to use the individual division factors reported on your Form II.

APPENDIX F—CONTROL RECORD OF DIRECT COST (FORM V)

FORM V—CONTROL RECORD OF DIRECT COST

[This form may be duplicated. Copies will not be furnished by the Office of Price Administration. The figures in the form are illustrative only.]

A—General Information

1. Style number: 101.
2. Group number: 1.
3. Description of item: Men's dress shirt, 100 x 60 broadcloth, vat, pre-shrunk.
4. Average size range: 14-17.
5. Unit for calculations: Per dozen.
6. Division factor (s) used for this item: 752. 607.

B—Record of Direct Cost

7. Direct labor cost:		Cost per dozen
Operation	Basis of payment (check one)	
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cutting.....	<input type="checkbox"/> piece rate <input type="checkbox"/> time.....	\$0.30
Sewing.....	<input type="checkbox"/> piece rate <input type="checkbox"/> time.....	2.60
Pressing.....	<input type="checkbox"/> piece rate <input type="checkbox"/> time.....	.57
Factory examination.....	<input type="checkbox"/> piece rate <input type="checkbox"/> time.....	.08
Put-up.....	<input type="checkbox"/> piece rate <input type="checkbox"/> time.....	.20
Total direct labor cost per dozen.....		3.75

Columns (3) and (5): For Column (3), multiply the entry in Column (2) by the quantity entered under (a). For Column (5), multiply the entry in Column (4) by the quantity entered under (b).

Column (6): Enter the sum of Columns (3) and (5).
Each time you recalculate the cost of materials for an item, you must make entries on the next line of Columns (1) through (6).
(If the item does not contain linings, no entries will be made in (b) or in Columns (4) and (5)).

Enter in Column (7) 95% of the entry in Column (6) for the first period. This 95% figure corresponds to the 5% "tolerance" allowed under paragraph (b) of Appendix D and it enables you to tell at a glance whether you are required to reduce your selling or delivery price during the succeeding period.

10. The total direct cost for each period to be entered in Item 10 is the sum of direct labor costs (Item 7), trimming costs (Item 8) and material costs (Column 6 of Item 9).

APPENDIX G—RECORD OF DIRECT LABOR COST PAID ON A TIME BASIS (FORM VD)

FORM VI—SUGGESTED FORM FOR KEEPING RECORDS OF DIRECT LABOR COST PAID ON A TIME BASIS

This form may be duplicated. Copies will not be furnished by the Office of Price Administration]

[illegible]

• If you have figured your direct labor costs for separate groups or styles of items, specify the group or style number of the items covered. If you have not segregated the items, specify "All."

APPENDIX H—PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTING YOUR GENERAL DIVISION FACTOR IN SPECIAL CASES

GENERAL DIVISION FACTOR IN SPECIAL CASES
(FORM VII)

You are permitted to use the adjustment procedure described in this Appendix if you own or have an interest in the following types of manufactured items listed in Appendix A occurring at least three years of the period 1936-1939 inclusive, and if you earned a net profit on your over-all business during the years 1936-1939 inclusive. If you did not

Step 2. You divide your total net sales in 1943 of items covered by this regulation by your 1943 total net sales of all commodities to determine what proportion your sales of items covered by this regulation bears to your total sales in 1943.

Step 3. You multiply the dollar amount calculated in Step 1 by the percentage calculated in Step 2, to find what amount of

10 F.R. 11658, 11809.

Item (1)	Description (2)	Cost per unit of purchase (3)	Amount used per dozen (4)	Cost per dozen (5)
Thread.....	All.....	.....	.....	\$0.20
Buttons.....	20 ligne, pearl.....	\$0.96 per gross.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ gross.....	.64
Pins.....	All.....	.....	.....	.03
Labels.....	All.....	\$2.88 per gross.....	1 dozen.....	.24
Boards.....	All.....	.....	.....	.12
Total trimming cost per dozen.....	.....	.....	.....	1.23

p. Material cost:

(a) Body material: quantity used: 29 yards description: 100 x 60 broadcloth vat dyed, pro-shrunk.

(b) Linings: quantity used: 1.95 yards description: Same as body material.

Three month period used	Body material		Linings		Total material cost per doz (sum of (3) and (6))	95% of original total material cost (7)	10. Total direct cost per doz (sum of 7, 8 and 9 (6))
	Cost per yard (cents)	Total cost (2) x (a)	Cost per yard	Total cost (4) x (b)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Oct.-Dec. 1945.....	18	\$5.22	18	\$9.35	\$5.57	-----	\$10.55
Jan.-Apr. 1946.....	17	4.93	17	.33	5.26	\$5.20	10.24

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM V

(Each instruction goes with the item in the form which has the same number as the instruction)

The cost of certain trimmings may be calculated without reference to the particular type, brand, or source of supply. Paragraph (c) of Appendix D provides that the weighted average cost of thread, tape, labels, hangers, is item.

3. Enter a complete description of the item
e.g., men's dress shirt 100 x 60 broadcloth,
dyed pre-shrunk).

9. Enter in (a) and (b) the number of yards of body material and linings (if any) used and a description of each (e.g., 100 x 60 inch dyed preshrunk broadcloth). The quantity entered is determined from the "Form IV record" which you have prepared for this material (pursuant to paragraph (b) (1) of Appendix D).

On the first line of Columns (1) through (7) enter the following:

(1) under the following:

Column (1): The three months period on which the costs to be entered in Columns (2) through (7) are based. Obtain this information from the "Form II record" which you must prepare and keep pursuant to paragraph (b) (1) of Appendix D.

Trimmed from Form VI.

3. Enter in Column (2) a brief description of the kind of trimming used in the item (e. g., buttons—20 ligne pearl). Enter in Columns (3) and (4) the quantity of the trimming used and the weighted average cost. If the cost for the first period is based on purchases because you did not receive any of this material during the last 3 months of 1945, indicate this fact by listing the purchase order numbers on which the average is based.

that trimming (calculated under paragraph (c) of Appendix D and entered on the "Form III record" which you prepared for each kind of trimming). Multiply the entry in Column (3) by the entry in Column (4) and enter the product in Column (5). Columns (2) and (4): The weighted average cost per yard of the material and linings used. Obtain this information from your "Form III records". (If more than one kind of body material is used, provide columns for each different kind of material.) The average is based.

the total difference between your "base profit" and your "modified 1943 profit" is allocable to your sales of items covered by this regulation.

Step 4. You adjust the general division factor calculated in Form I so that, on the basis of your 1943 operations, the use of the adjusted factor will afford a total net profit equal to your "modified 1943 profit" plus the amount calculated in Step 3.

To determine whether you are eligible to adjust your general division factor, and, if so, the extent of the adjustment to which you are entitled, fill out Form VII below, in accordance with its accompanying instructions.

FORM USED IN ADJUSTING YOUR GENERAL DIVISION FACTOR UNDER SECTION 3 (C) (FORM VII)

Copies of this Form will not be furnished by the Office of Price Administration. Please make your own copies.

(Whenever an item is marked with an asterisk (*) read the instruction which goes with it before filling in the item. Instructions will be found at the end of the form. Carry your results to at least three decimal places. The figures in the form are illustrative only.)

Line No.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| *1. Enter your 1943 total gross margin on items covered by the regulation..... | \$300,000 |
| 2. Multiply item 1 by 0.10, and enter the result. (This is the dollar amount of a 10% reduction in your gross margin on items covered by this regulation)..... | 30,000 |
| *3. Enter your 1943 net profit on all your operations..... | 34,000 |
| 4. Subtract item 2 from item 3, and enter the result. (This is your "modified 1943 profit"—what your overall profit would have been if the 10% reduction in your gross margin had been in effect in 1943)..... | \$4,000 |
| *5. (a) Enter your 1936-1939 average overall net profit..... | 10,000 |
| (b) Enter the product obtained by multiplying your 1936-1939 average annual total net sales by 0.0236..... | 12,000 |

You are eligible to adjust your general division factor under Section 3 (c), if items 5 (a) and 5 (b) are both greater than item 4.

The remainder of this form enables you to determine the extent of the adjustment to which you are entitled.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 6. Subtract item 4 from your "base profit" (item 5 (a) or 5 (b), whichever is lower). Enter the result. (This is how much your 1943 over-all net profit would have been below your "base profit," if the 10% reduction in your gross margin had been in effect in 1943.)..... | 6,000 |
| *7. Enter your 1943 total net sales of all products..... | 2,000,000 |
| 8. Divide item 6 by item 7, and enter the result..... | .003 |
| 9. Subtract item 8 from your general division factor (line 6 on Form I), and enter the result. (This is your adjusted general division factor, pursuant to section 3 (c).)..... | .727 |

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM VII

(Each instruction goes with the line in the form which has the same number as the instruction.)

1. Subtract your 1943 total direct cost (line 2 on Form I) from your 1943 total net sales of items covered by the regulation (line 1 on Form I).

3. "1943" means the calendar or fiscal period which you used for Form I. Net profit means profit before income and profit taxes, and must include all amounts paid as bonus and salary to officers in excess of the average amount paid as bonus and salary to officers during the period 1936-1939. If you firm is not a corporation, you may exclude from your net profit an allowance for officers' salaries not to exceed the average amount drawn for salaries in the period 1936-1939.

5. Net profit means profit before income and profit taxes. If your firm is not a corporation, and you excluded from your 1943 profit (under instruction 3) an allowance for officers' salaries, you must exclude the same amount from your 1936-1939 profit.

7. "1943" means the calendar or fiscal period which you used for Form I. Net sales means gross sales minus returns, allowances, prepaid out transportation, and all discounts other than cash discounts.

NOTE: You must keep the profit and loss statements and all other records which you used in figuring your adjusted division factor.

Effective date. This regulation shall become effective January 1, 1946.

NOTE: The reporting and record-keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 13th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22347; Filed, Dec. 13, 1945; 4:50 p. m.]

PART 1407—RATIONING OF FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[2d Rev. RO 3, Amdt. 53]

SUGAR

A rationale for this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

1. Sec. 3.22a is added to read as follows:

SEC. 3.22a *Certain industrial users who produced jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades, or fruit butters, may apply for an adjustment in base.* (a) Industrial users who produced jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades or fruit butters may apply, in writing, to the District Office before February 1, 1946 for a new or adjusted base for such use. The application must state the amount of sugar used by him in 1944, separately stated by quarters, in the production of jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades or fruit butters for delivery to the persons or agencies listed in Section 1.2 and 2.1 of General Ration Order 11.

(b) District Offices shall amend the applicant's registration on OPA Form R-1200 by substituting either his use of sugar to produce jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades and fruit butters in 1941 or, if it is larger, the total of:

(1) The amount of sugar used in 1944 for the production of jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades or fruit butters for delivery to persons other than those listed in Sections 1.2 and 2.1 of General Ration Order 11, and

(2) 50% of the amount of sugar used by him in 1944 for the production of jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades and fruit butters for those persons or agencies listed in sections 1.2 and 2.1 of General Ration Order 11.

(c) District Offices shall approve applications under this section only in cases where OPA Form R-310 is in the files and where all provisional allowance reports covering 1944 have been submitted. In all other cases applications must be forwarded through the Regional Office to the Washington Office for decision.

(d) A person who makes a timely application for an adjustment of base under this section may obtain a supplemental allotment for the first quarter of 1946 equal to the full amount of increase in allotment, if any, he would be entitled to in his adjusted first quarter base, and the application for adjustment should be considered as application for such supplemental allotment.

2. Section 20.2 of Second Revised Ration Order 3 is amended by inserting a footnote mark after the percentage figure 50 appearing for Class 18 uses. The footnote so designated shall read as follows: "On and after January 1, 1946 the percentage figure 45 shall be used for this class of products."

This amendment shall become effective December 15, 1945.

NOTE: The reporting and record-keeping requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22440; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945; 4:37 p. m.]

PART 1305—ADMINISTRATION

—[SO 103, Amdt. 8]

**MANUFACTURERS' MAXIMUM AVERAGE PRICES
CERTAIN ITEMS OF APPAREL AND APPAREL
ACCESSORIES**

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Supplementary Order 103 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 6 (d) is amended by adding the phrase "Except as provided in Special Order No. 9 under section 17 of this order" at the beginning of the first sentence thereof.

2. Section 7 is amended by adding the phrase "Except as provided in Special Order No. 9 under section 17 of this order" at the beginning of the first sentence thereof, and by amending the second undesignated paragraph to read as follows:

However, the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to you if you have filed a proper application for adjustment of your maximum average prices under

* 10 F.R. 4336, 5995, 6402, 8363, 10200, 12039, 12984.

section 21 until the Office of Price Administration has issued to you an order either granting or denying such adjustment. Of course, the limitation shall apply to any manufacturer who has not filed an application under section 21, or who has filed an application which does not allege as a basis for adjustment, one of the grounds listed in section 21 (a) (1). Such applications (as stated in section 21 (c) (3)) will be dismissed by letter rather than granted or denied.

3. Section 21 is redesignated section 23.

4. Section 21 is added to read as follows:

Sec. 21. Individual adjustment in certain hardship cases. This section provides for adjustment by order of your maximum average prices established under section 3 if you can demonstrate that you meet the qualifications listed in (a) below. Note that you may not apply under this section on the ground that you are unable to obtain materials either in sufficient quantity or at suitable prices to enable you to meet your maximum average prices.

(a) *Who may apply.* You may apply for adjustment of your maximum average price established for a particular category under section 3 if any of the grounds listed in (1) describes your circumstances and as a result of such circumstance, you are suffering, as to that category, any of the types of hardship listed in (2).

(1) *Grounds for application.* (i) During one or more of your base periods you delivered at least 50% (in units) of your items in the category in "second" or "irregular" quality and your base period delivery records so described such items.

(ii) During one or more of your base periods, 50% or more of your deliveries (in dollars) of items in the category were made pursuant to contracts or subcontracts with war procurement agencies.

(iii) During your base period, part of your production facilities were damaged or destroyed by flood, fire or other Act of God and these facilities had been devoted to production of items at prices higher than your maximum average price.

(iv) Since your base period part of your production facilities were damaged or destroyed by flood, fire or other Act of God, these facilities had been devoted to production of items at prices lower than your maximum average price and have not been replaced.

(v) Since your base period you acquired (and currently have) a new type of machinery which can be used to produce items only at prices higher than your maximum average price for the category.

(vi) Your weighted average price for the category during any of your base periods was based on deliveries during a period shorter than 6 weeks.

(vii) You made deliveries of items in the category during a shorter period than one full calendar quarter in either 1943 or 1944.

(viii) You became the transferee, between the base period and April 28, 1945, of a person to whom any of the circumstances described above applies.

(ix) You purchased your business during or since 1943 but prior to April 28, 1945, and the stock in trade of the business was liquidated at a net loss during one or more of your base periods.

(2) *Types of hardship.* (i) Your maximum average price established for the category under section 3 is abnormal in comparison with your previous experience in the same industry.

(ii) You had no previous experience in the same industry and your maximum average price for the category is lower than the weighted average price you would have maintained in the absence of the circumstances listed in (1) above.

(iii) You cannot because of your present facilities operate your business without incurring a net surcharge even if you deliver all items in the category at your total cost for such items. This situation shall be considered a hardship only if the circumstances described in (1) (v) above are alleged as the ground for application.

(b) *How to apply.* Application for adjustment under this section must be made by filing with your OPA District Office two copies of an application containing the following information:

(1) Your business name and address.

(2) The categories for which you are seeking adjustment of your maximum average price.

(3) Your maximum average price for each category listed in (2), as adjusted under Special Order No. 3.

(4) Your ground or grounds for application. (This must be one of the grounds listed in (a) (1) above.)

(5) A statement in detail, of the facts constituting each of your grounds for application.

(6) Your type of hardship. (This must be one of the types listed in (a) (2) above.)

(7) An explanation, in detail, of the manner in which the circumstances described in (5) caused the hardship stated in (6), including facts as to your previous experience or other reasons why your present maximum average price is abnormal, or the reasons why your present facilities make production within your present maximum average price impossible. This explanation should be supported by all factual information pertaining thereto and any evidence corroborating these facts.

(8) Your requested adjusted maximum average price for each category listed in (2).

(c) *Disposition of applications—*(1) *Authorization of adjusted maximum average prices.* Where it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that one or more of the circumstances listed in (a) (1) exists, and that as a result of such circumstance, the applicant is suffering one of the types of hardship listed in (a) (2), the Office of Price Administration will, by order, adjust the maximum average prices in appropriate categories, to accomplish the following results:

(i) Maximum average prices, abnormally lowered by the fortuitous circumstances described in 3 (a) (1) (except 3 (a) (1) (v)), will be restored to the levels warranted by the previous experience of the applicants or, in the case of applicants without previous experience, to the

levels which would have existed if such circumstances had not interfered.

(ii) Maximum average prices which cannot be maintained because of the circumstance described in 3 (a) (1) (v), will be adjusted to permit the manufacturer to recover total cost of the items in the adjusted category which he can make, provided that he is unable to balance his surcharges with credits in other categories.

(2) *Denial of applications.* Where it has been determined that the circumstances listed in (a) (1) did not occur, or where, although it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that one of the circumstances listed in (a) (1) did occur, it has not been established that, as a result of such circumstances, the applicant is suffering one of the types of hardship listed in (a) (2), the Office of Price Administration will issue an order denying the application.

(3) *Dismissal of application.* Where the application does not allege one of the circumstances listed in (a) (1) the Office of Price Administration will dismiss the application informally by letter.

5. Section 22 is added to read as follows:

Sec. 22. Certain items which may be excluded from this order—(a) *What items may be excluded.* You need not include prices charged for deliveries made on or after October 1, 1945 of the following items in computing your weighted average prices under this order, *Provided*, That the requirements of paragraph (b) which are applicable to you have been observed:

(1) Uniforms which are sold and delivered to state or municipal governments or agencies thereof, schools, common carriers, utilities, athletic associations or clubs or non-profit corporations or associations.

(2) Garments made to the individual measurements of the ultimate consumer and individually cut by the manufacturer after receipt of an order placed by the ultimate consumer with the manufacturer's customer.

(3) Items which are completely hand-knit, hand-crocheted or hand-woven (except for lining, binding or trimming).

(4) Items made wholly (except for lining, binding or trimming) from 100% cashmere yarn.

(5) Items made wholly (except for lining, binding or trimming) from 100% nylon yarn or fabric.

(6) Items made wholly (except for lining, binding or trimming) from pure silk yarn or fabric.

(7) Items made wholly (except for lining, binding or trimming) from pure Irish linen fabric.

(8) Items made wholly (except for lining, binding or trimming) from natural or synthetic straw or straw braid.

(b) *Amending maximum average price chart—*(1) *Sellers who delivered both items listed in (a) and other items during the base period.* If, during your base period, you delivered both items listed in (a) and other items in the same category and you now wish to deliver both types of items in that category but do not wish to include those listed in (a) in calculating your weighted average prices after October 1, 1945, you must

refigure your MAP for that category by excluding from your base period deliveries of that category, all deliveries of items listed in (a). You must also file with your OPA District Office, on or before January 20, 1946 or the date on which you first deliver an item you wish to exclude, whichever is later, two signed copies of an amendment to your maximum average price chart showing as to each refigured category the information required by section 4 (b) of Supplementary Order 108.

(2) *Sellers who delivered only items listed in (a) during the base period.* If you delivered only items listed in (a) during your base period and you do not wish to include those items in calculating your weighted average price after October 1, 1945, you must file with your OPA District Office, on or before January 20, 1946 or the date on which you first deliver an item you wish to exclude, whichever is later, two signed copies of an amendment to your maximum average price chart stating the number and title of each such category and that each such category is now removed from your maximum average price chart.

(c) *Special provision for persons who must amend their maximum average price charts under (b) (2) above.* If you have no MAP for a category after October 1, 1945 because all of your base period deliveries in the category were items listed in (a), you must not deliver any items in the category not listed in (a) until you receive an order under section 9 of this order authorizing a MAP for that category; except that if you file your application on or before January 20, 1946 you may continue to deliver and use your former maximum average price for that category until an order of authorization is issued to you.

6. Section 18 is amended by deleting the word "and" before subdivision (f) thereof and by adding a new subdivision (g) to read as follows:

(g) Applications for adjustment under section 21.

7. Appendix C is amended by deleting the phrase "MPR 95" and substituting, therefor, the phrase "MPR 602".

This amendment shall become effective December 14, 1945, except that Item 7 shall become effective as of November 20, 1945.

NOTE: All record keeping and reporting requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22442; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945; 4:37 p. m.]

PART 1390—MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

[RMFR 136; Amdt. 24]

MACHINES, PARTS AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Section 19 (1) (5) of Revised Maximum Price Regulation 136 is amended to read as follows:

(5) *Deliveries.* From and after January 15, 1946, no person shall deliver new radio parts or electronic circuit parts at a price higher than the maximum price permitted by this section except as provided in sections 21 and 23.

This amendment shall become effective December 14, 1945:

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22444; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945; 4:38 p. m.]

PART 1407—RATIONING OF FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[2d Rev. RO 3; Amdt. 51]

SUGAR

A rationale for this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Second Revised Ration Order 3 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 9.8 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) *General.* A registered industrial user may deliver sugar without getting ration evidence (subject to the provisions of section 13.1), or he may transfer ration evidences without getting sugar, to any person for making an industrial user of that sugar (or ration evidences) which the transferor is entitled to make under section 3.18 if the product will be distributed in the same area and to the same general class of customers served by the transferor before the delivery; or for making a product not included in that class of products or uses if such product will be delivered by the transferee to the transferor for use in producing a product which the transferor is entitled to make under section 3.18, and the transferor will so use it. However, prior to the delivery of the sugar or evidences the transferor and transferee must give the notice required under paragraph (b) of this section.

2. Section 9.8 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Notice.* Before any deliveries may be made under this section both the transferor and the transferee must notify, in writing, the District Office with which the transferor is registered. The notice must be given at least two weeks in advance of any delivery of sugar or ration evidences under this section and must state:

(1) The amount of sugar or ration evidences involved;

(2) The names and addresses of both parties;

(3) The use to be made of the sugar delivered (or of the sugar acquired with the ration evidences transferred);

(4) If the product to be made is one not included in the same class of prod-

ucts which the transferor is entitled to make, that it will be transferred to the transferor;

(5) If the product to be made is one included in the same class of products which the transferor is entitled to make the notice must also state:

(i) The class of customers and the area served by the transferor; and

(ii) That the product made will be distributed to that class of customers in that area.

However, the District Office with which the transferor is registered may authorize deliveries to be made in a period of less than two weeks after the notice is given if it is satisfied that the provisions of this section will be complied with.

3. Section 9.8 (d) is amended by adding a sentence to read as follows: "Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the transferee may use any sugar delivered (or sugar obtained with ration evidences transferred) to him under this section to make a product not included in the same class of products or uses which the transferor is entitled to make if the transferee delivers such product to the transferor for use in producing a product which the transferor is entitled to make under section 3.18. The transferor must use this product only to make a product in his permissible class."

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

This amendment shall become effective December 21, 1945.

Issued this 17th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22493; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945; 11:43 a. m.]

PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES [SR 14J, Amdt. 15]

AUTOMOBILE SEAT COVERS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith; and it has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Supplementary Regulation 14J is amended in the following respect:

1. Section 3.5 (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) The maximum prices for above sales are as follows:

Automobile seat cover model	Maximum prices for sales to retailers	Maximum prices for sales to consumers
702.....	\$1.87	\$7.04
710F, 712F, 713F.....	7.27	11.78
714F.....	7.40	12.04
710, 712, 716, 717, 718, 720, 722, 723.....	13.52	21.05
714, 721.....	13.79	22.24
723.....	15.45	24.91
Bucket coach or front sedan only.....	8.20	13.23
Coupe (no tonny).....	8.20	13.23
8-passenger coupe, coach, or sedan w/o center arm rest.....	14.01	23.94
8-passenger coupe, coach or sedan with center arm rest.....	14.85	25.16

19 F.R. 13992, 14642, 15048; 10 F.R. 201, 412, 1143, 1537, 2144, 2581, 2874, 3223, 4105, 4715.

The maximum prices for sales to jobbers and distributors are the maximum prices listed above for sales to retailers less 10% and 5%.

This amendment shall become effective on the 22d day of December 1945.

Issued this 17th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22500; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
11:43 a. m.]

TITLE 46—SHIPPING

Chapter III—War Shipping Administration

[G. O. 45, Supp. 9]

PART 306—GENERAL AGENTS AND AGENTS FREIGHT BROKERAGE AND COMMISSIONS ON FARES

Correction

In Federal Register Document 45-22120, appearing on page 14969 of the issue for Wednesday, December 12, 1945, the date at the end of the document should read "December 7, 1945."

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION AND RAILROADS

Chapter II—Office of Defense Transportation

[Gen. Order ODT 45, Revocation]

PART 502—DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC MOVEMENT

TRANSPORTATION OF COTTON TO POINTS OF STORAGE

Pursuant to Executive Orders 8989, as amended, and 9156, General Order ODT 45, §§ 502.220 to 502.222, inclusive (9 F.R. 13139), is hereby revoked effective December 14, 1945.

(E.O. 8989, as amended, 6 F.R. 6725, 8 F.R. 14183; E.O. 9156, 7 F.R. 3349)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 14th day of December 1945.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Director,

Office of Defense Transportation.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22448; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
4:45 p. m.]

Notices

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Office of the Secretary.

[1945 Dept. Circ. 782].

$\frac{7}{8}$ PERCENT TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF IN- DEBTEDNESS OF SERIES A-1947

OFFERING OF CERTIFICATES

DECEMBER 17, 1945.

I. Offering of certificates. 1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond

Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for certificates of indebtedness of the United States, designated $\frac{7}{8}$ percent Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series A-1947, in exchange for Treasury Notes of Series C-1946, maturing January 1, 1946.

II. Description of certificates. 1. The certificates will be dated January 1, 1946, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $\frac{7}{8}$ percent per annum, payable semiannually on July 1, 1946, and January 1, 1947. They will mature January 1, 1947, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the certificates shall be subject to all Federal taxes, now or hereafter imposed. The certificates shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The certificates will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

4. Bearer certificates with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000 and \$1,000,000. The certificates will not be issued in registered form.

5. The certificates will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States certificates.

III. Subscription and allotment. 1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. Payment. 1. Payment at par for certificates allotted hereunder must be made on or before January 2, 1946, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury Notes of Series C-1946, maturing January 1, 1946, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription.

V. General provisions. 1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective Districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for certificates allotted, to make delivery of certificates on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim re-

ceipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

[SEAL]

FRED M. VINSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22439; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
3:13 p. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Office of the Secretary.

[WLD 149]

GREAT LAKES PIPE LINE CO.

FINDING AS TO CONTRACT IN PROSECUTION OF THE WAR

In the matter of Great Lakes Pipe Line Company, Des Moines, Iowa. Case No. S-4213.

Pursuant to section 2 (b) (3) of the War Labor Disputes Act (Pub. No. 89, 78th Cong.) and the directive of the President dated August 10, 1943, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER August 14, 1943, and

Having been advised of the existence of a labor dispute involving the Great Lakes Pipe Line Company, Des Moines, Iowa,

I find that the pipe line transportation of gasoline by the Great Lakes Pipe Line Company, Des Moines, Iowa, pursuant to contracts with concerns engaged in the manufacturing and refining of petroleum products, is contracted for in the prosecution of the war within the meaning of section 2 (b) (3) of the War Labor Disputes Act.

Signed at Washington, D. C. this 14th day of December 1945.

L. B. SCHWELLENBACH,
Secretary of Labor.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22454; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
10:32 a. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COM- MISSION.

[Docket No. 7070]

RAILROAD RADIO SERVICE

ORDER SCHEDULING ORAL ARGUMENT REGARD- ING PROPOSED REGULATIONS

Whereas, the Commission on November 14, 1945 issued rules and regulations to govern the operation of radio stations in the new Railroad Radio Service; and

Whereas, the Commission's order regarding these rules and regulations provided that any interested party might, within 20 days from the date of the order, object in writing to the adoption of the rules in the form proposed, and request oral argument thereon; and

Whereas, the Association of American Railroads by letter dated December 3, 1945 has, on behalf of its members, objected to the adoption of §§ 16.21 and 16.22 of the rules and regulations in the form proposed, and requested an oppor-

tunity to present oral argument in support of the changes urged in these two sections of the proposed rules and regulations;

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered, This 13th day of December 1945, that oral argument with respect to the form in which the proposed new Part 16, Rules and Regulations Governing Railroad Radio Service, shall be finally adopted will be heard before the Commission beginning at 10:00 a. m., December 20, 1945; and

It is further ordered, That the proposed new Part 16, Rules and Regulations Governing Railroad Radio Service, shall not become effective until the further order of the Commission.

[SEAL] FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22455; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
10:48 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. 6773, 6798, 6799]

VOICE OF MARION ET AL.

AMENDMENT OF ORDER

In re applications of O. E. Richardson, R. W. Widdel and S. G. Strasburg, doing business as Voice of Marion, Marion, Indiana, for construction permit, Docket No. 6773, File No. B4-P-3750; Chronicle Publishing Co., Inc., Marion, Indiana, for construction permit, Docket No. 6798, File No. B4-P-4109; Booth Radio Stations, Inc., Logansport, Indiana, for construction permit, Docket No. 6799, File No. B4-P-4108.

The Commission having under consideration a petition filed December 7, 1945, by Community Broadcasting Company (WTOL), Toledo, Ohio, for leave to intervene in the above consolidated proceedings now scheduled to be heard December 19, 1945, and for enlargement of the issues therein designated upon the above-entitled applications of Voice of Marion (File No. B4-P-3750) and Chronicle Publishing Company, Inc. (File No. B4-P-4109), both of Marion, Indiana;

It is ordered, This 14th day of December 1945, that the petition be, and it is hereby, granted; and that issues numbered 5 to be determined in the said proceedings upon the respective applications of Voice of Marion (File No. B4-P-3750) and Chronicle Publishing Company, Inc. (File No. B4-P-4109) be, and they are hereby, amended and enlarged as follows:

5. To determine the extent of any interference which would result from the simultaneous operation of the proposed station and Stations WHBU, Anderson, Indiana, WCFO, Cincinnati, Ohio, WBOW, Terre Haute, Indiana, WJOB, Hammond, Indiana, and WTOL, Toledo, Ohio, the areas and populations affected thereby, and the character of other broadcast service available to such areas and populations."

By the Commission.

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22528; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
11:54 a. m.]

* 10 F.R. 14262.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

[Vesting Order 5398]

SEIICHI ARAKI

In re: Bank account owned by Seichi Araki.

Under the authority of the Trading with The Enemy Act, as amended, the Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Seichi Araki, whose last known address is Japan, is a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Seichi Araki, by Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, 13 William Street, New York, New York, arising out of a dollar account, entitled Seichi Araki, and any and all rights to demand, enforce, and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 29, 1945.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22371; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:37 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 5402]

GEBRUEDER BETHMANN

In re: Bank account owned by Gebrueder Bethmann.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Gebrueder Bethmann, the last known address of which is Frankfurt, a/M, Germany, is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Gebrueder Bethmann, by Chemical Bank & Trust Company, 165 Broadway, New York, New York, arising out of a dollar account, entitled Gebrueder Bethmann, and any and all rights to demand, enforce, and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 29, 1945.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22372; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:37 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 5406]

BRAUN AND Co.

In re: Bank account owned by Braun and Co.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Braun and Co., the last known address of which is Berlin, Germany, is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Braun and Co., by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York, New York, arising out of an unrepresented foreign draft account, entitled Braun and Co., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary, in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 29, 1945.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22373; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:37 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 5407]

BURKHARDT & Co.

In re: Bank account owned by Burkhardt & Company.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Burkhardt & Company, the last known address of which is Lindenalle 7/9, Essen, Germany, is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Burkhardt & Company, by Manufacturers Trust Company, 55 Broad Street, New York, New York, arising out of a dollar account, entitled Burkhardt & Company, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 29, 1945.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22374; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:37 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 5412]

EXPORTKREDITBANK, A. G.

In re: Bank account owned by Exportkreditbank, A. G.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the Alien Property Custodian, after investigation:

1. Having found and determined in Vesting Order Number 104, dated August 17, 1942, that Exportkreditbank, A. G. is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. Finding that the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Exportkreditbank, A. G., by Chemical Bank & Trust Company, 165 Broadway, New York, New York, arising out of a dollar account, entitled Exportkreditbank, A. G., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 29, 1945.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22375; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:38 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 5414]

ERNEST GEISSENDOERFER

In re: Bank account owned by Ernest Geissendoerfer.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Ernest Geissendoerfer, whose last known address is Rothenburg o.TBR. Topplerweg 24, Germany, is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Ernest Geissendoerfer, by Chemical Bank & Trust Company, 165 Broadway, New York, New York, arising out of a dollar account, entitled Ernest Geissendoerfer, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 29, 1945.

[SEAL]

JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22376; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:38 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 5416]

GEBR. HIRDES

In re: Bank account owned by Gebr. Hirdes.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Gebr. Hirdes, the last known address of which is Schopensteht 15, Hamburg, Germany, is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Gebr. Hirdes, by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York, New York, arising out of a dollar account entitled Gebr. Hirdes, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an

admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 30, 1945.

[SEAL]

JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22377; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:38 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 5417]

INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN, LTD.

In re: Bank account owned by The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd., the last known address of which is Tokyo, Japan, is a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd., by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York, New York, arising out of an unrepresented foreign draft account, entitled The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order

may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 30, 1945.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22378; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:38 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 5418]

INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN, LTD.

In re: Bank account owned by The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd., the last known address of which is Tokyo, Japan, is a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd., by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York, New York, arising out of a dollar account, entitled The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not

be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 30, 1945.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22379; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:38 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 5419]

JAFFA & LEVIN

In re: Bank account owned by Jaffa & Levin.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Jaffa & Levin, the last known address of which is Berlin, Germany, is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Jaffa & Levin, by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York, New York, arising out of an unpresented foreign draft account, entitled Jaffa & Levin, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power

of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 30, 1945.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22380; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:38 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 5420]

KREISBANK KREFELD

In re: Bank account owned by Kreisbank Krefeld.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Kreisbank Krefeld, the last known address of which is Krefeld, Germany, is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Kreisbank Krefeld, by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York, New York, arising out of an unpresented foreign draft account, entitled Kreisbank Krefeld, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the

Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 30, 1945.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22381; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:39 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 5423]

TSUNEJIRO MIYAOKA

In re: Bank account owned by Tsunejiro Miyaoka.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That Tsunejiro Miyaoka, whose last known address is 22 Minamimachi 4 Chome, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan, is a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Tsunejiro Miyaoka, by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York, New York, arising out of a dollar account, entitled Tsunejiro Miyaoka, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending

further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 30, 1945.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22382; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:39 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 5424]

ONE HUNDREDTH BANK, LTD.

In re: Bank account owned by The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd., the last known address of which is P. O. Box No. 305, Tokyo Central P. O., Tokyo, Japan, is a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd., by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, New York, arising out of a dollar account, entitled The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated,

sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 30, 1945.

[SEAL] JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22383; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:39 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 5425]

REICHS-KREDIT-GESELLSCHAFT, A. G.

In re: Bank account owned by Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft, Aktiengesellschaft. Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the Alien Property Custodian, after investigation:

1. Having found and determined in Vesting Order Number 363, dated November 13, 1942, that Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft, Aktiengesellschaft is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. Finding that the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft, Aktiengesellschaft, by Chemical Bank & Trust Company, 165 Broadway, New York, New York, arising out of a dollar account, entitled Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft, Akt., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including

appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 30, 1945.

[SEAL]

JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22384; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:39 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 5429]

GEORGE SCHMIDT

In re: Bank account owned by George Schmidt.

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That George Schmidt, whose last known address is Wolferbutt Uber Vacha, Germany, is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to George Schmidt, by Manufacturers Trust Company, New York, New York, arising out of a Special Interest Account, Account Number 187043, entitled George Schmidt, maintained at the branch office of the aforesaid bank located at 1511 Third Avenue, New York, New York, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country;

And determining that to the extent that such national is a person not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such per-

son be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

And having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to constitute an admission by the Alien Property Custodian of the lawfulness of, or acquiescence in, or licensing of, any set-offs, charges or deductions, nor shall it be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The term "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 30, 1945.

[SEAL]

JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22385; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:39 a. m.]

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION.

[MPR 170, Order 12]

PETROLEUM SPECIALTY CO.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and in accordance with § 1412.13 (j) of Maximum Price Regulation 170, it is hereby ordered:

(a) *Definition.* As used in this order, the term "Glykol" means a rust inhibited glycerine base anti-freeze manufactured by the Petroleum Specialty Co., of Omaha, Nebraska containing at least 60% of chemically pure glycerine by volume and in addition thereto, materials used to inhibit rust.

(b) *Maximum prices for sales of Glykol.* (1) The maximum prices for sales of Glykol to sellers at retail shall be \$1.70 per gallon subject to the same freight and trade practices as prevailed on the manufacturer's or wholesalers' sales of anti-freeze during the base period October 1-December 31, 1941, or if the wholesaler did not sell anti-freeze during such period, by like wholesalers,

(2) The maximum prices for sales of Glykol at retail shall be \$2.25 per gallon or 57¢ per quart. This price includes installation in automobile cooling system where the buyer so requests and where anti-freeze was customarily so installed without charge during the 6 month period ending March 31, 1945 by the seller, or if the seller did not sell anti-freeze during such period, by like sellers.

(c) *Containers.* No extra charge may be made for containers.

(d) *Marking and posting.*—(1) *By the Petroleum Specialty Co.* The Petroleum Specialty Co. shall clearly and conspicuously mark on the outside of each container of Glykol sold by it the following information:

(i) "A rust inhibited glycerine base anti-freeze"

(ii) The applicable maximum retail price designated as follows:

OPA Retail Ceiling Price—\$2.25 per gallon.

(iii) A complete anti-freeze protection table.

(2) *By retailers.* Every person selling Glykol shall post in a manner plainly visible and understandable to the purchasing public the maximum retail price and short description of the commodity such as "a rust inhibited glycerine base anti-freeze."

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 18, 1945.

Issued this 17th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22507; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
11:43 a. m.]

[MPR 580, Amdt. 1 to Order 220]

STADIUM MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Maximum Price Regulation 580, Amendment 1 to Order 220. Establishing ceiling prices at retail for certain articles. Docket No. 6063-580-13-401.

For the reasons set forth in the opinion issued simultaneously herewith, Order No. 220 is amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (a) is amended by adding the word "simplified" to the heading "Men's pajamas."

2. Paragraph (a) is further amended by adding the following:

MEN'S PAJAMAS—UNSIMPLIFIED

Manufacturer's selling price:	Retail ceiling price
\$18.00	\$2.50
\$19.50	2.65
\$21.75	3.00
\$22.50	3.00
\$25.50	3.60
\$28.50	3.65
\$30.00 carded	4.00
\$30.00 combed	4.00
\$34.50 carded	5.00
\$34.50 combed	5.00

3. Paragraph (e) is amended to read:

(e) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser for resale of each article listed in paragraph (a), the seller shall

send the purchaser a copy of this order and any amendment thereto.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22438; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:54 a. m.]

[ISO 119, Order 29]

CRAWFORD MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, and filed with the Division of the Federal Register; and pursuant to Supplementary Order No. 119, it is ordered:

(a) *Manufacturer's maximum prices.* Crawford Manufacturing Co., Inc., of Richmond, Virginia, may increase its maximum prices in effect immediately prior to the issuance of this order for sales of the awnings which it manufactures, by 26.2 per cent of each such maximum price.

(b) *Maximum prices of purchasers for resale.* Purchasers for resale of such articles, which the manufacturer has sold at adjusted maximum prices shall determine their maximum resale prices, as follows:

(1) A purchaser for resale who delivered or offered for delivery during March 1942 an article which meets the definition of "most comparable article" contained in § 1499.3 (a) of the General Maximum Price Regulation, except that it need not be currently offered for sale, shall determine his maximum resale price by adding to his invoice cost the same markup which he had on that comparable article, according to the method and procedure set forth in that section.

The determination of a maximum resale price in this way need not be reported to the Office of Price Administration; however, each seller must keep complete records showing all the information called for by OPA Form 620-759 with regard to how he determined his maximum resale price, for inspection by the Office of Price Administration, for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect.

(2) If a purchaser for resale cannot determine his maximum resale price under the above method, he shall apply to the Office of Price Administration for the establishment of his maximum resale price under § 1499.3 (c) of the General Maximum Price Regulation. Maximum resale prices established under that section will reflect the supplier's prices adjusted in accordance with this order.

(c) *Terms of sale.* Maximum prices adjusted by this order are subject to each seller's terms, discounts, allowances, and other price differentials in effect during March 1942, or which have been properly established under the applicable OPA regulation.

(d) *Notification.* At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to a purchaser for resale, showing a price adjusted in accordance with the terms of this order, the seller shall notify the purchaser in

writing of the methods established in paragraph (b) of this order for determining adjusted maximum prices for resales of the articles covered by this order. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(e) *Revocation or amendment.* This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator.

(f) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective on December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22391; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:43 a. m.]

[ISO 119, Order 30]

NEW ENGLAND BEDDING CO.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to Supplementary Order No. 119; it is ordered:

(a) *Manufacturer's maximum prices.* The New England Bedding Company, 50 Amaranth Avenue, Medford, Massachusetts, may increase by no more than 13.7% its ceiling prices to each class of purchaser of the metal outdoor furniture which it manufactures. This increase in ceiling prices need not be separately stated on the invoice.

(b) *Maximum prices of purchasers for resale.* Purchasers for resale of any article which the manufacturer sells at a price adjusted in accordance with this order, shall determine their maximum resale prices in the following manner:

(1) A retailer who must determine his ceiling prices under Maximum Price Regulation No. 580 by the use of a pricing chart shall compute his ceiling prices in the manner provided by that regulation.

(2) A wholesaler who must determine his ceiling prices under Maximum Price Regulation No. 590 shall find his ceiling price in the manner provided by that regulation.

(3) A purchaser for resale who must determine his maximum prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation, and who delivered or offered for delivery during March 1942 an article which meets the definition of "most comparable article" contained in § 1499.3 (a) of that regulation, except that it need not be currently offered for sale, shall find his ceiling prices according to the method and procedure set forth in that section using as his "cost" his invoice cost, but not including any separately stated adjustment charge.

The determination of a ceiling price in this way need not be reported to the Office of Price Administration; however, each seller must keep complete records showing all the information called for by OPA Form 620-759 with regard to how he determined his ceiling price, for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect.

(4) If a purchaser for resale cannot determine his ceiling price under any of the above methods, he shall apply to the Office of Price Administration for the establishment of his ceiling price under

§ 1499.3 (c) of the General Maximum Price Regulation. Ceiling prices established under that section will reflect the supplier's prices adjusted in accordance with this order.

(c) *Terms of sale.* Ceiling prices adjusted by this order are subject to each seller's terms, discounts, and allowances, on sales to each class of purchaser in effect during March 1942, or thereafter properly established under OPA regulations.

(d) *Notification.* At the time of or prior to the first invoice to a purchaser for resale on and after the effective date of this order, showing prices adjusted in accordance with this order, the seller shall notify the purchaser in writing of the method established in paragraph (b) of this order for determining adjusted maximum prices for resale of the articles. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(e) All requests not specifically granted by this order are hereby denied.

(f) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(g) This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22392; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:43 a. m.]

[ISO 119, Order 31]

AMERICAN PAD AND TEXTILE CO.
ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, and filed with the Division of the Federal Register; and pursuant to Supplementary Order No. 119, it is ordered:

(a) *Manufacturer's maximum prices.* The American Pad and Textile Company, of Greenfield, Ohio, may increase its maximum prices in effect immediately prior to the issuance of this order for sales of the sleeping bags and cot pads (covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 188) which it manufactures, by 13.9 percent of each such maximum price.

(b) *Maximum prices of purchasers for resale.* Purchasers for resale of such articles, which the manufacturer has sold at adjusted maximum prices shall determine their maximum resale prices, as follows:

(1) A purchaser for resale who delivered or offered for delivery during March 1942 an article which meets the definition of "most comparable article" contained in § 1499.3 (a) of the General Maximum Price Regulation, except that it need not be currently offered for sale, shall determine his maximum resale price by adding to his invoice cost the same markup which he had on that comparable article, according to the method and procedure set forth in that section.

The determination of a maximum resale price in this way need not be reported to the Office of Price Administration; however, each seller must keep complete records showing all the information called for by OPA Form 620-759 with regard to how he determined his maximum resale price, for inspection by

the Office of Price Administration, for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect.

(2) If a purchaser for resale cannot determine his maximum resale price under the above method, he shall apply to the Office of Price Administration for the establishment of his maximum resale price under § 1499.3 (c) of the General Maximum Price Regulation. Maximum resale prices established under that section will reflect the supplier's prices adjusted in accordance with this order.

(c) *Notification.* At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to a purchaser for resale, showing a price adjusted in accordance with the terms of this order, the seller shall notify the purchaser in writing of the methods established in paragraph (b) of this order for determining adjusted maximum prices for resales of the articles covered by this order. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) *Revocation of amendment.* This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(e) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective on December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22393; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:43 a. m.]

[SO 119, Order 32]

HORROCKS-IBBOTSON CO.

ADJUSTMENT OF CEILING PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to sections 13 and 14 of Supplementary Order No. 119; it is ordered:

(a) *Manufacturer's maximum prices.* The Horrocks-Ibbotson Company, 20-34 Whitesboro Street, Utica 2, New York, may increase by no more than 21 percent, its ceiling prices to each class of purchaser for steel fishing rods of its manufacture and it may also increase by no more than 18.5 percent its ceiling prices to each class of purchaser for reels of its manufacture.

(b) *Ceiling prices of purchasers for resale.* Purchasers for resale of such articles which the manufacturer has sold at adjusted maximum prices shall determine their ceiling prices as follows:

(1) A purchaser for resale who delivered or offered for delivery during March 1942 an article which meets the definition of "most comparable article" contained in § 1499.3 (a) of the General Maximum Price Regulation, except that it need not be currently offered for sale shall calculate his ceiling price by adding to his invoice cost the same markup which he had on that comparable article, according to the method and procedure set forth in that section.

The determination of a ceiling price in this way need not be reported to the Office of Price Administration; however, each seller must keep complete records showing all the information called for by

OPA Form 620-759 with regard to how he determined his ceiling price, for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect.

(2) If a purchaser for resale cannot determine his ceiling price under the above method, he shall apply to the Office of Price Administration for the establishment of his ceiling price under § 1499.3 (c) of the General Maximum Price Regulation. Ceiling prices established under that section will reflect the supplier's prices adjusted in accordance with this order.

(c) *Terms of sale.* Ceiling prices adjusted by this order are subject to each seller's customary terms, discounts, allowances and other price differentials on sales to each class of purchaser in effect during March 1942, or established under any applicable OPA regulation.

(d) *Notification.* At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to a purchaser for resale showing a ceiling price adjusted in accordance with the terms of this order, the seller shall notify each purchaser in writing of the adjusted ceiling prices for resales of the articles covered by this order. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(f) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective on December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22394; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:43 a. m.]

[SO 119, Order 33]

MIDWEST MANUFACTURING CO.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to Supplementary Order No. 119, it is ordered:

(a) *Manufacturer's maximum prices.* Midwest Manufacturing Company, Monmouth Boulevard, Galesburg, Illinois, may increase by no more than 4.6% its ceiling prices for sales to each class of purchaser of the metal utility cabinets which it manufactures. This increase in ceiling prices need not be separately stated on the invoice.

(b) *Maximum prices of purchasers for resale.* Purchasers for resale of any article which the manufacturer sells at a price adjusted in accordance with this order, shall determine their maximum resale prices in the following manner:

(1) A retailer who must determine his ceiling prices under Maximum-Price Regulation No. 580 by the use of a pricing chart shall compute his ceiling prices in the manner provided by that regulation.

(2) A wholesaler who must determine his ceiling prices under Maximum Price Regulation No. 590 shall find his ceiling price in the manner provided by that regulation.

(3) A purchaser for resale who must determine his maximum prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation,

and who delivered or offered for delivery during March 1942 an article which meets the definition of "most comparable article" contained in § 1499.3 (a) of that regulation, except that it need not be currently offered for sale, shall find his ceiling prices according to the method and procedure set forth in that section using as his "cost" his invoice cost, but not including any separately stated adjustment charge.

The determination of a ceiling price in this way need not be reported to the Office of Price Administration; however, each seller must keep complete records showing all the information called for by OPA Form 620-759 with regard to how he determined his ceiling price, for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect.

(4) If a purchaser for resale cannot determine his ceiling price under any of the above methods, he shall apply to the Office of Price Administration for the establishment of his ceiling price under § 1499.3 (c) of the General Maximum Price Regulation. Ceiling prices established under that section will reflect the supplier's prices adjusted in accordance with this order.

(c) *Terms of sale.* Ceiling prices adjusted by this order are subject to each seller's terms, discounts, and allowances, on sales to each class of purchaser in effect during March 1942, or thereafter properly established under OPA regulations.

(d) *Notification.* At the time of or prior to the first invoice to a purchaser for resale on and after the effective date of this order, showing prices adjusted in accordance with this order, the seller shall notify the purchaser in writing of the method established in paragraph (b) of this order for determining adjusted maximum prices for resale of the articles. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(e) All requests not specifically granted by this order are hereby denied.

(f) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(g) This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22395; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:44 a. m.]

[Order 95 Under Order 375 Under 3 (b)]

MOORE MACHINERY CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Order No. 95 under Order No. 375 of § 1499.3 (b) of the General Maximum Price Regulation. Moore Machinery Company. Docket No. 6035:2-GMPR-ORD 375-286.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith; it is ordered, That:

Authorization of maximum prices covering sales of "Patty Charlesworth's Confection Prunes", a confectionery item manufactured by Moore Machinery Company, San Francisco, California.

[MPR 86, Order 26]

MENASCO MANUFACTURING Co.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to section 14 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 86, *It is ordered:*

(a) This order establishes ceiling prices for sales of the Electro-Mite portable washing machine manufactured by the Menasco Manufacturing Company, 805 South San Fernando Boulevard, Burbank, California, as follows:

(1) For sales in the 48 states and the District of Columbia by distributors to dealers the ceiling price is that set forth below:

Model: Electro-Mite..... *Ceiling price for sales by distributor to dealer* \$17.31 each

This price is f. o. b. seller's city. In all other respects, this ceiling price is subject to each seller's customary terms, discounts, allowances and other price differentials in effect on sales of similar articles.

(2) The ceiling price for sales by dealers throughout the 48 states and the District of Columbia is that set forth below:

Model: Electro-Mite..... *Dealer's ceiling prices to consumers* \$27.50 each

This ceiling price is subject to each seller's customary terms, discounts, allowances and other price differentials in effect on sales of similar articles.

(b) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each distributor, the manufacturer shall notify him of the ceiling price established by this order for resales by the distributor. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(c) All the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 86 continue to apply to all sales and deliveries of machines covered by this order, except to the extent that those provisions are modified by this order.

(d) Unless the context requires otherwise, the definitions set forth in the various sections of Maximum Price Regulation No. 86 shall apply to the terms used herein.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22398; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945; 11:45 a. m.]

[MPR 86, Order 27]

SAVAGE ARMS Co.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to section 14 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 86; *It is ordered:*

(a) This order establishes ceiling prices for sales of the Model W. A. washing machine manufactured by the Savage Arms Company, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts. The ceiling prices are for the washing machine described in the manufacturer's application dated October 16, 1945.

(1) For sales by distributors to dealers the ceiling prices are those set forth below:

Model No.	Ceiling price for sales by distributors to dealers		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Model W. A.....	Each \$37.80	Each \$30.95	Each \$34.10

These prices are f. o. b. seller's city. In all other respects, these ceiling prices are subject to each seller's customary terms, discounts, allowances and other price differentials in effect on sales of similar articles.

(2) The ceiling prices for sales by dealers in each zone for the washing machine made by the Savage Arms Company are as follows:

Model No.	Dealer's ceiling prices to consumers		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Model W. A.....	\$132.50	\$144.50	\$142.50

These prices are subject to each seller's customary terms, discounts, allowances and other price differentials in effect on similar articles.

(b) For purposes of this order zones 1, 2 and 3 comprise the following states:

Zone 1: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, District of Columbia.

Zone 2: Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee.

Zone 3: Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, North Dakota, Oklahoma.

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each distributor, the manufacturer shall notify him of the ceiling prices established by this order for resales by the distributor. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) All the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 86 continue to apply to all sales and deliveries of machines covered by this order, except to the extent that those provisions are modified by this order.

(e) Unless the context requires otherwise, the definitions set forth in the various sections of Maximum Price Regulation No. 86 shall apply to the terms used herein.

(f) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(a) The maximum prices for the indicated sales below of "Patty Charlesworth's Confection Prunes", a confectionery item manufactured by Moore Machinery Company, 1699 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco 9, California, in accordance with its formula contained in its price application of October 26, 1945, shall be:

	F. o. b. factory per pound	Delivered per pound
1. From Moore Machinery Co. to wholesalers and jobbers.....	\$0.45	\$0.46
2. From Moore Machinery Co. to retailers.....	.55	.56
3. From wholesalers and jobbers to retailers.....		.56
4. From Moore Machinery Co. and retailers to consumers.....		.82

(b) Maximum prices established in this order are the highest prices for which "Patty Charlesworth's Confection Prunes" may be sold by the respective sellers. All sellers on sales of this item shall reduce the above appropriate maximum prices by applying their customary discounts, allowances and price differentials which have been applied to sales of other comparable confectionery items.

(c) Moore Machinery Company shall mail or otherwise supply to the wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers, to whom it sells, at the time, or prior to the first delivery to such purchaser, a written notice as follows:

The Office of Price Administration has authorized us to sell to wholesalers and jobbers "Patty Charlesworth's Confection Prunes" at a maximum price of \$0.45 per pound, f. o. b. factory, and \$0.46 per pound, delivered; to retailers at a maximum price of \$0.55 per pound, f. o. b. factory, and \$0.56 per pound, delivered. Wholesalers and jobbers are authorized to sell this item at a maximum price of \$0.56 per pound, delivered. Retailers are authorized to sell this item to consumers at a maximum price of \$0.82 per pound, delivered. On sales of this item all sellers are required to reduce their maximum prices by applying their customary discounts, allowances and price differentials which have been applied, to sales of comparable confectionery items.

(d) Moore Machinery Company for a period of at least ninety days shall place in or on each box, distributed through a wholesaler or jobber, a notice as follows:

The Office of Price Administration has authorized wholesalers and jobbers to sell this "Patty Charlesworth's Confection Prunes" to retailers at a maximum price of \$0.56 per pound, delivered. Retailers are authorized to sell this item to consumers at a maximum price of \$0.82 per pound.

This order may be revoked or amended at any time by the Price Administrator.

NOTE: This action has the prior written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture (10 F.R. 8419, 9419, 10961).

This Order No. 95 shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22397; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945; 11:45 a. m.]

This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22399; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:45 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Amdt. 2 to Order 44 Under
Order 1052]

HERRICK FURNITURE CO.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to paragraph (g) of Order No. 1052 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, *It is ordered*, That Order No. 44 under Order No. 1052 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 be amended in the following respect:

The past paragraph in paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

The adjustment charges listed above may be made and collected only when each is separately stated on each invoice. The adjustment charges authorized on sales of the Model No. 426 night table, and the Model No. 425 bench, and the Model No. 500 knee-hole desk may be made and collected on all sales and deliveries made on and after October 1, 1945. The adjusted maximum prices are subject to the manufacturer's cus-

tomary terms, discounts, allowances and other price differentials in effect during March 1942 on sales to each class of purchaser.

This amendment shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22400; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:45 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Rev. Order 4659]

CLIMAX MACHINERY CO.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Order No. 4659 under § 1499.157 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 is amended and revised to read as follows:

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.157 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, and Section 6.4 of Second Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 14; *It is ordered*:

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of Model D 16 window fans manufactured by Climax Machinery Company, 121 East Norris Street, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

(1) For all sales and deliveries to the following classes of purchasers by all sellers, the maximum prices are those set forth for sales to:

Article	Model No.	Distributors	Wholesale mill electric motor, restaurant and other hotel and store equipment suppliers	Retailer	Industrial, commercial or institutional users	Users other than industrial, commercial users
16" window fan	D16	Each \$19.98	Each \$22.20	Each \$26.24 \$28.26	Each \$32.30 \$36.33	Each \$42.39

13 units or more.

Less than 3 units.

These maximum prices are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated September 20, 1945.

(2) For sales by the manufacturer, these maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries after the effective date of this order. These prices are f. o. b. factory and are net 30 days. The above prices include the Federal excise tax. Those prices for sales by persons other than the manufacturer are subject to each seller's customary terms and conditions of sale on sales of similar articles.

(b) The manufacturer shall attach a tag or label to every article for which a maximum price for sales to consumers is established by this order. That tag or label shall contain the following statement:

Manufacturer or Brand name _____
Model No. _____

OPA Retail Ceiling Price to Users Other than Industrial, Commercial or Institutional Users \$_____

Do Not Detach or Obliterate

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each purchaser for resale at wholesale, the manufacturer shall notify the purchaser in writing of the maximum

prices and conditions established by this order for sales by the purchaser. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(e) This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22401; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:46 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 4767]

JACKSON ART WOOD PRODUCTS

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188; *It is ordered*:

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of certain articles manufactured by Jackson Art

Wood Products, 213 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

(1) For all sales and deliveries to the following classes of purchasers by the sellers indicated below, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Model No.	For sales by the manufacturer to—		For sales by any person to consumers
		Jobbers	Retailers	
Columnar wood lamps.	0124, 1106, 1128, 1105, 1120, 1123, 1108, 1122.	\$6.38	\$7.50	\$13.50

These maximum prices are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated September 11, 1945.

(2) For sales by the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries since Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 became applicable to those sales and deliveries. For sales to persons other than consumers they are f. o. b. factory, 2% ten days, net 30. The maximum price to consumers is net, delivered.

(3) For sales by persons other than the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries after the effective date of this order. Those prices are subject to each seller's customary terms and conditions of sale on sales of similar articles.

(4) If the manufacturer wishes to make sales and deliveries to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., under the Fourth Pricing Method, § 1499.158, of Maximum Price Regulation 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until maximum prices have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) The manufacturer shall attach a tag or label to every article for which a maximum price for sales to consumers is established by this order. That tag or label shall contain the following statement, with the proper model number and the ceiling price inserted in the blank spaces:

Model No. _____
OPA Retail Ceiling Price—\$_____

Do Not Detach

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each purchaser for resale, the manufacturer shall notify the purchaser in writing of the maximum prices and conditions established by this order for sales by the purchaser. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) Jobbers' maximum prices for sales of the articles covered by this order shall be established under the provisions of section 4.5 of SR 14J.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(f) This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22402; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:40 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 4768]

SUNBEAM LIGHTING CO.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188; *It is ordered:*

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of certain articles manufactured by Sunbeam Lighting Company, 111 Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles 15, Calif.

(1) For all sales and deliveries to the following classes of purchasers by the sellers indicated below, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Model No.	For sales by the manufacturer to—		For sales by any person to consumers
		Jobbers	Retailers	
14" Morocco brown wrinkled finish steel bed lamp with fluorescent ballast.....	114	\$3.82	\$4.50	Each \$8.10
18½" wrinkled finish steel and aluminum desk lamp with fluorescent ballast.....	115	5.52	6.50	11.70

These maximum prices are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated August 30, 1945.

(2) For sales by the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries since Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 became applicable to those sales and deliveries. For sales to persons other than consumers they are f. o. b. factory, 2% 10 days, net 30. The maximum price to consumers is net, delivered.

(3) For sales by persons other than the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries after the effective date of this order. Those prices are subject to each seller's customary terms and conditions of sale on sales of similar articles.

(4) If the manufacturer wishes to make sales and deliveries to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., under the Fourth Pricing Method, § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until maximum prices have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) The manufacturer shall attach a tag or label to every article for which a maximum price for sales to consumers is established by this order. That tag or label shall contain the following statement, with the proper model number and the ceiling price inserted in the blank spaces:

Model No. _____
OPA Retail Ceiling Price—\$_____

Do Not Detach

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each purchaser for resale, the manufacturer shall notify the purchaser in writing of the maximum prices and conditions established by this order for sales by the purchaser. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) Jobbers' maximum prices for sales of the articles covered by this order shall be established under the provisions of section 4.5 of SR 14J.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(f) This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22403; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:46 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 4769]

X-L PRODUCTS CO.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188; *It is ordered:*

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of certain articles manufactured by X-L Products Company, 1425-27 Grand Avenue, Des Moines 9, Iowa.

(1) For all sales and deliveries to the following classes of purchasers by the sellers indicated below, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Model No.	Maximum prices for sales by any seller to—			
		Whole-salers (Jobbers)	Chain and department stores	Other retailers	Consumers
Clothes dryer.....	C-46	Dozen \$18.40	Dozen \$20.83	Dozen \$21.25	Each \$3.29
Knife rack.....	K-47	3.42	3.89	4.32	.60

These maximum prices are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated October 22, 1945.

(2) For sales by the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries since Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 became applicable to those sales and deliveries. These prices are f. o. b. factory and subject to a cash discount of 2% for payment within 10 days, net 30 days.

(3) For sales by persons other than the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries after the effective date of this order. Those prices are subject to each seller's customary

terms and conditions of sale on sales of similar articles.

(4) If the manufacturer wishes to make sales and deliveries to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, under the Fourth Pricing Method, § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until maximum prices have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) The manufacturer shall attach a tag or label to every article for which a maximum price for sales to consumers is established by this order. That tag or label shall contain the following statement with the correct model number and retail prices properly filled in:

Model No. _____
OPA Retail Ceiling Price—\$_____

Do Not Detach or Obliterate

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each purchaser for resale at wholesale, the manufacturer shall notify the purchaser in writing of the maximum prices and conditions established by this order for sales by the purchaser. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(e) This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22404; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:46 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 4770]

Nicro Steel Products, Inc.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188; *It is ordered:*

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of certain articles manufactured by Nicro Steel Products, Incorporated, 1308 North Elston Avenue, Chicago 22, Ill.

(1) For all sales and deliveries to the following classes of purchasers by the sellers indicated below, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Model No.	Maximum prices for sales by any seller to—				
		Whole-salers (Jobbers)	Droppship Jobbers	Chain and department stores	Other retailers	Consumers
Stainless steel skimmer.....	G14	Each \$1.63	Each \$1.10	Each \$1.29	Each \$1.44	Each \$2.15
Stainless steel perforated spoon.....	G15	Dozen 5.75	Dozen 5.67	Dozen 6.90	Dozen 7.63	.95
Stainless steel perforated spoon.....	G13	5.27	5.40	6.34	7.04	.88
Stainless steel perforated spoon.....	G11	4.75	4.60	5.76	6.40	.80
Stainless steel slatted spoon.....	G15	5.27	5.40	6.34	7.04	.88
Stainless steel slatted spoon.....	G13	4.75	4.60	5.76	6.40	.80
Stainless steel slatted spoon.....	G11	4.22	4.22	5.04	5.60	.70
Stainless steel solid spoon.....	G15	4.60	4.60	5.76	6.40	.80
Stainless steel solid spoon.....	G13	4.22	4.22	5.04	5.60	.70
Stainless steel solid spoon.....	G11	3.84	3.63	4.63	5.20	.65

These maximum prices are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated October 11, 1945.

(2) For sales by the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries since Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 became applicable to those sales and deliveries. These prices are f. o. b. factory and subject to a cash discount of 2% for payment within 10 days, net 30 days.

(3) For sales by persons other than the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries after the effective date of this order. Those prices are subject to each seller's customary terms and conditions of sale on sales of similar articles.

(4) If the manufacturer wishes to make sales and deliveries to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, under the Fourth Pricing Method, § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until maximum prices have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) The manufacturer shall attach a tag or label to every article for which a maximum price for sales to consumers is established by this order. That tag or label shall contain the following statement with the correct model number and retail prices properly filled in:

Model No. -----
OPA Retail Ceiling Price—\$-----
Do Not Detach or Obliterate

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each purchaser for resale at wholesale, the manufacturer shall notify the purchaser in writing of the maximum prices and conditions established by this order for sales by the purchaser. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(e) This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22405; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:47 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 4771]

NATIONAL LAMP CO.
APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188; *It is ordered:*

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of certain articles manufactured by Harry Sherman—T/A National Lamp Company, 422 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1, Md.

(1) For all sales and deliveries to the following classes of purchasers by the

sellers indicated below, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Model No.	For sales by the manufacturer to—		For sales by any person to consumers
		Jobbers	Retailers	
Candelabra type Christmas tree light string complete with bulbs--	#1	\$3.82	\$4.50	Each \$8.10

These maximum prices are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated October 30, 1945.

(2) For sales by the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries since Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 became applicable to those sales and deliveries. For sales to persons other than consumers they are f. o. b. factory, 2% 10 days, net 30. The maximum price to consumers is net, delivered.

(3) For sales by persons other than the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries after the effective date of this order. Those prices are subject to each seller's customary terms and conditions of sale on sales of similar articles.

(4) If the manufacturer wishes to make sales and deliveries to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., under the Fourth Pricing Method, § 1499.158, of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until maximum prices have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) The manufacturer shall attach a tag or label to every article for which a maximum price for sales to consumers is established by this order. That tag or label shall contain the following statement, with the proper model number and the ceiling price inserted in the blank spaces:

Model No. -----
OPA Retail Ceiling Price—\$-----
Do Not Detach

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each purchaser for resale, the manufacturer shall notify the purchaser in writing of the maximum prices and conditions established by this order for sales by the purchaser. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) Jobbers' maximum prices for sales of the articles covered by this order shall be established under the provisions of section 4.5 of SR 14J.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(f) This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22406; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:47 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 4772]

NATIONAL NOVELTY MANUFACTURING CO.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, *It is ordered:*

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of certain articles manufactured by National Novelty Manufacturing Company, 1022 Race Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

(1) For all sales and deliveries to the following classes of purchasers by the sellers indicated below, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Model No.	For sales by the manufacturer to—		For sales by any person to consumers
		Jobbers	Retailers	
Polished crystal pin-up lamp (no shade)-----	1W	\$1.00	\$1.25	Each \$2.25

These maximum prices are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated November 30, 1945.

(2) For sales by the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries since Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 became applicable to those sales and deliveries. For sales to persons other than consumers they are f. o. b. factory, 1% 10 days, net 30. The maximum price to consumers is net, delivered.

(3) For sales by persons other than the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries after the effective date of this order. Those prices are subject to each seller's customary terms and conditions of sale on sales of similar articles.

(4) If the manufacturer wishes to make sales and deliveries to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., under the fourth Pricing Method, § 1499.158, of Maximum Price Regulation 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until maximum prices have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) The manufacturer shall attach a tag or label to every article for which a maximum price for sales to consumers is established by this order. That tag or label shall contain the following statement, with the proper model number and the ceiling price inserted in the blank spaces:

Model No. -----
OPA Retail Ceiling Price—\$-----
Do Not Detach

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each purchaser for resale, the manufacturer shall notify the purchaser in writing of the maximum prices and conditions established by this order for sales by the purchaser. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) Jobbers' maximum prices for sales of the articles covered by this order shall

be established under the provisions of section 4.5 of SR 14J.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(f) This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22407; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:47 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 4773]

RICHARD GREEN & CO.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, *It is ordered:*

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of certain articles manufactured by Richard Green & Company, 441 West 167th Street, New York 32, N. Y.

(1) For all sales and deliveries to the following classes of purchasers by the sellers indicated below, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Model No.	Maximum prices for sales by any seller to—				
		Distributors	Wholesalers (jobbers)	Retailers (12 or more units)	Retailers (less than 12 units)	Consumers
Heating pad.	RG 4	Each \$3.30	Each \$3.46	Each \$4.03	Each \$4.33	Each \$4.49
	RG 2	1.77	1.86	2.16	2.32	3.49
	RG 3	2.67	2.80	3.25	3.50	5.25

These maximum prices are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated December 1, 1945. These prices include the Federal excise tax.

(2) For sales by the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries since Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 became applicable to those sales and deliveries. These prices are f. o. b. factory and subject to a cash discount of 2% for payment within 10 days, net 30 days.

(3) For sales by persons other than the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries after the effective date of this order. Those prices are subject to each seller's customary terms and conditions of sale on sales of similar articles.

(4) If the manufacturer wishes to make sales and deliveries to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, under the Fourth Pricing Method, § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until maximum prices have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) The manufacturer shall attach a tag or label to every article for which a

maximum price for sales to consumers is established by this order. That tag or label shall contain either of the following statements with the correct order number, model number and retail prices properly filled in:

Order No. 4773
Model No. -----
OPA Retail Ceiling Price—\$-----
Federal Excise Tax Included
Do Not Detach or Obliterate

OR

Richard Green & Company
441 West 167th Street
New York 32, New York
Model No. -----
OPA Retail Ceiling Price—\$-----
Federal Excise Tax Included
Do Not Detach or Obliterate

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each purchaser for resale at wholesale, the manufacturer shall notify the purchaser in writing of the maximum prices and conditions established by this order for sales by the purchaser. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

Article	Model No.	Maximum prices for sales by any seller to—				
		Wholesalers (jobbers)	Dropskip, jobbers	Chain and department stores	Other retailers	Consumers
Clothes dryer.....	Aluminum 42 x 54 x 42....	Each \$3.97	Each \$4.29	Each \$4.77	Each \$5.30	Each \$7.95

These maximum prices are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated November 5, 1945.

(2) For sales by the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries since Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 became applicable to those sales and deliveries. These prices are f. o. b. factory and subject to a cash discount of 2% for payment within 10 days, net 30 days.

(3) For sales by persons other than the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries after the effective date of this order. Those prices are subject to each seller's customary terms and conditions of sale on sales of similar articles.

(4) If the manufacturer wishes to make sales and deliveries to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, he must apply to the Office of Price Administration under the Fourth Pricing Method, § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until maximum prices have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) The manufacturer shall attach a tag or label to every article for which a maximum price for sales to consumers is established by this order. That tag or label shall contain the following statement:

OPA Retail Ceiling Price—\$7.95 ea.
Do Not Detach or Obliterate

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each purchaser for resale at wholesale, the manufacturer shall notify

(e) This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22408; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:48 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 4774]

BALTIMORE OCEAN TRANSPORT CO.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188; *It is ordered:*

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of certain articles manufactured by The Baltimore Ocean Transport Company, 608 Garrett Building, Baltimore 2, Maryland.

(1) For all sales and deliveries to the following classes of purchasers by the sellers indicated below, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

the purchaser in writing of the maximum prices and conditions established by this order for sales by the purchaser. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(e) This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22409; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:48 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Amdt. 2 to Order 338]

JOHN H. SWISHER AND SON, INC.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this amendment and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation 260; *It is ordered, That:*

The maximum prices for the "Imperial King Edward-Imperial" cigar set forth in paragraph (a) of Order No. 338 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, are amended to read as follows:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Pack- ing	Maxi- mum list price	Maxi- mum retail price
Imperial King Edward.	Imperial.....	70	Per M \$48	Cents 6

This amendment shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22412; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:49 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 4775]

IMPERIAL KNIFE CO.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188; *It is ordered:*

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of certain articles manufactured by Imperial Knife Company, 14 Blount Street, Providence, R. I.

(1) For all sales and deliveries to the following classes of purchasers by the sellers indicated below, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Model No.	Maximum prices for sales by any seller to—			
		Wholesalers (jobbers)	Chain and mail order houses	Other retailers	Consumers
Three bladed cattle knife, stag and colored handles.....	3548	Dozen \$6	Dozen \$7.20	Dozen \$8	Each \$1

These maximum prices are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated November 30, 1945.

(2) For sales by the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries since Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 became applicable to those sales and deliveries. These prices are f. o. b. factory and subject to a cash discount of 2% for payment in 10 days, net 30 days.

(3) For sales by persons other than the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries after the effective date of this order. Those prices are subject to each seller's customary terms and conditions of sale on sales of similar articles.

(4) If the manufacturer wishes to make sales and deliveries to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, under the Fourth Pricing Method, § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until maximum prices have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) The manufacturer shall attach a tag or label to every article for which a maximum prices for sales to consumers is established by this order. That tag or label shall contain the following statement:

Model No. -----
OPA Retail Ceiling Price—\$1.00 each
Do Not Detach or Obliterate

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each purchaser for resale at wholesale, the manufacturer shall notify the purchaser in writing of the maximum prices and conditions established by this order for sales by the purchaser. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(e) This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22410; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:48 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 4776]

BERT HOWE MANUFACTURING CO., AND
UNIVERSAL SALES & ENTERPRISES, INC.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188; *It is ordered:*

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of certain articles manufactured by Bert Howe Manufacturing Company, Universal Sales & Enterprises, Incorporated, 904 Cotton Belt Building, St. Louis, Mo.

(1) For all sales and deliveries to the following classes of purchasers by the sellers indicated below, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Model No.	Maximum prices for sales by any seller to—			
		Wholesalers (jobbers)	Chain and mail order stores	Other retailers	Consumers
Line tightener plastic.	"Howe Line Tite."	Dozen \$1.32	Dozen \$1.80	Dozen \$2.00	Each \$0.25

These maximum prices are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated October 5, 1945.

(2) For sales by the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries since Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 became applicable to those sales and deliveries. These prices are f. o. b. factory and subject to a cash discount of 2% for payment within 10 days, net 30 days.

(3) For sales by persons other than the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries after the effective date of this order. Those prices are subject to each seller's customary terms and conditions of sale on sales of similar articles.

(4) If the manufacturer wishes to make sales and deliveries to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, under the

fourth pricing method, § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until maximum prices have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) The manufacturer shall attach a tag or label to every article for which a maximum price for sales to consumers is established by this order. That tag or label shall contain the following statement:

OPA Retail Ceiling Price—\$.25 ea.
Do Not Detach or Obliterate

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each purchaser for resale at wholesale, the manufacturer shall notify the purchaser in writing of the maximum prices and conditions established by this order for sales by the purchaser. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(e) This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22411; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:48 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2020]

JOHN D. DEARDORFF

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) John D. Deardorff, 71 W. Main Street, Dallastown, Pa. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
A-B's.....	5".....	50	Per M \$75	Cents 10

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing dif-

ferentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260 shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22413; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:49 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2021]

FRANK DIGIOVANNI

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Frank Digiovanni, 703½ Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, La. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
El Franco	Blunts	50	Per M \$64	Cents 8
	Small Brevas	50	56	7
El Franco Aristocrat.	Aristocrats	50	115	15

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22414; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:49 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2022]

TAMPA-VANA CIGAR CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Tampa-Vana Cigar Company, 2007 11th Street, Tampa 5, Fla. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
El Romano	Straights	50	Per M \$64	Cents 8

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22415; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:50 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2023]

DE JESUS Y VICENTE

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) De Jesus y Vicente, Nuno Rivera Street, Cayey, P. R. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
De Jesus y Vicente	Breba.....	50	Per M \$50	Cents 4 for 25

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this

order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22416; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:50 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2024]

JOHN C. O'ROURKE

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) John C. O'Rourke, 1320 N. Mason Avenue, Chicago 51, Ill. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Marlo Cigar.....	Brevas ¹	50	Per M \$115	Cents 15

¹ These prices apply to this brand and frontmark using all long filler 50 percent type 46 and 50 percent type 81 tobacco.

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales

of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22417; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:50 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2025]

T. E. BROOKS & Co.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) T. E. Brooks & Company, 31 Pine Street, Red Lion, Pa. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Shaw's After Dinner.	Colonels.....	50	Per M \$60	Cents 2 for 15

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their

sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22418; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:50 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2026]

EAST PROSPECT CIGAR CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Paul E. Dellinger T/A East Prospect Cigar Co., East Prospect, Pa. No. 246—6

(hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Las Vegas.....	Fancy Extra..	50	Per M \$75	Cents 10

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R.-Doc. 45-22418; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:50 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2027]

SANTOS DELGADO

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Santos Delgado, Dr. Veve Calzada Street, San Lorenzo, P. R. (hereinafter called "manufacturer"), and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
La Candelita....	Coronitas..... Coronas.....	50 50	Per M \$75 50	Cents 10 4 for 25

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the

purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22420; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:51 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2028]

RAMON C. COLON

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Ramon C. Colon, Matienzo Centron, Juana Diaz, P. R. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Ramon C. Colon.	Breva.....	50	Per M \$40	Cents 5
	Corona.....	50	48	6

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maxi-

mum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22421; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:51 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2029]

EDWARD PRIEBE

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Edward Priebe, 9212 Philip Avenue, Detroit 24, Mich. (hereinafter called "manufacturer"), and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
El Cero.....	Perfectos.....	50	Per M \$72	Cents 9

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class

to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22422; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:51 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2030]

TAMPA PORT CIGAR CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Tampa Port Cigar Company, 1607 N. Howard Avenue, Tampa, Fla. (hereinafter called "manufacturer"), and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropri-

ate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Lord Vincent.....	Panetelas.....	50	Per M \$48	Cents 6

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22436; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945; 11:54 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2031]

MARY FERNANDEZ

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Mary Fernandez, 2924 12th Street, Tampa 5, Fla. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
The Aces.....	Londres.....	50	Per M \$3.75	Cents 2 for 25

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22437; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945; 11:54 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2032]

PASHIAN BROS.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Richard M. Pashian, d/b/a Pashian Brothers, 64 Plainfield Street, Providence 9, R. I. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Gansett.....	2 for 15¢ Gansett.	50	Per M \$30.60	Cents 2 for 15
The 62 Cigar.....	The 62 Cigar..	50	\$3.75	2 for 25

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and

may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260 shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22431; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:54 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2033]

PAUL H. DELLINGER

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Paul H. Dellinger, Wrightsville, Pa. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Las Vegas.....	Fancy Extra..	50	Per M \$75	Cents 10

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of

cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22432; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:55 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2034]

JUAN MELENDEZ

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Juan Melendez, 445 Comerio Street, Bayamon, P. R. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
J. Melendez.....	Corona..... Brevia.....	50 50	Per M \$75 40	Cents 10 6

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22433; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:55 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2035]

CANTALICIO RIOS

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Cantalicio Rios, 64 East 112th Street, New York 29, N. Y. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
R-U-On.....	5"	50	Per M \$56	Cents 7

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22434; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:55 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2036]

MARTIN RIVERA MONTANEZ

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Martin Rivera Montanez, El Triunfo, Bayamo, P. R. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
El Triunfo.....	Brev.....	50	Per M \$18	Cents 0

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by

this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22435; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:55 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2037]

-PALMER KREIDLER

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Palmer Kreidler, Yoe, Pa. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
A-D's.....	6".....	50	Per M \$75	Cents 10

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and

shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22423; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:52 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2038]

FRANCISCO TORRES MENDEZ

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Francisco Torres Mendez, 76 Eugenio N. De Hostos Street, Caguas, P. R. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Francisco Torres Mendez.	Perfectos Corriente.	50	Per M \$82.50	Cents 11

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size

or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22424; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:52 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2039]

LAS VEGAS

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Las Vegas, 213 So. Broadway, Los Angeles 12, Calif. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Las Vegas.....	Coronas.....	50	Per M \$75	Cents 10

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22425; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:52 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2040]

JOSEPH FREDERICK COTE

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Joseph Frederick Cote, 11½ Quebec Street, Indian Orchard, Mass. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and

wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
J. F. Smoker	Londres	50	Per M \$64.00	Cents 8
Shangri-La	do	50	93.75	2 for 25

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22426; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:52 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2041]

HARRY C. WOLF

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, It is ordered, That:

(a) Harry C. Wolf, R. D. #1, Windsor, Pa. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Hamilton	De Luxe	50	Per M \$50	Cents 2 for 15

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other

seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22427; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:52 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2042]

KEYSTONE CIGAR CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; It is ordered, That:

(a) Keystone Cigar Company, 313 W. Grant Street, Lancaster, Pa. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
A-B's	Queens	50	Per M \$75	Cents 10

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark

of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22428; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:53 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 2043]

C. H. PANGLE

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) C. H. Pangle, 933 South Queen Street, York, Pa. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
A-B's.....	8"	50	Per M \$75	Cents 10

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class

to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 15, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22429; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:53 a. m.]

[MPR 367, Order 16]

HERBERT A. NIEMAN AND CO.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

On November 1, 1945, Herbert A. Nieman and Company, Thiensville, Wisconsin, filed an application for the establishment of maximum prices on sales of the pet food product containing horsemeat known as "Nieman's Frozen Dog Food" and made in accordance with the individual secret formula submitted by the applicant. That application was assigned Docket No. 6036.3-367-10-16.

Due consideration has been given to the application and an opinion in sup-

port of this order has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

For the reasons set forth in that opinion, and under the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Orders Nos. 9250, 9328 and 9599, and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 367; *It is ordered:*

(a) That Herbert A. Nieman and Company, Thiensville, Wisconsin, may sell and deliver, and agree, offer, solicit and attempt to sell and deliver, the pet food product containing horsemeat known as "Nieman's Frozen Dog Food" to peddler truck operators, wholesalers or retailers at prices not in excess of those stated in paragraph (b) of this order. Any person who is a peddler truck operator, a wholesaler or a retailer may buy and receive, and agree, offer, solicit and attempt to buy and receive the pet food product containing horsemeat known as "Nieman's Frozen Dog Food" at such prices from Herbert A. Nieman and Company, Thiensville, Wisconsin,

(b) That the maximum price per dozen for "Nieman's Frozen Dog Food" packed in one pound paper containers shall be:

(1) For sales made by Herbert A. Nieman and Company as follows:

(i) To peddler truck operators and wholesalers, f. o. b. the seller's plant \$1.10 per dozen.

(ii) To retailers, f. o. b. the seller's plant \$1.28 per dozen.

(iii) To retailers, delivered to their place of business \$1.34 per dozen.

(2) For sales made by a peddler truck operator shall be:

(i) \$1.34 per dozen, plus actual freight costs incurred by the peddler truck operator in acquiring the product, the total to be rounded to the nearest one-half cent.

(3) For sales made by a wholesaler shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 421.

(4) For sales made by a retailer in Group 3 or Group 4 shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 422.

(5) For sales made by a retailer in Group 1 or Group 2 shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 423.

(c) That the permission granted to Herbert A. Nieman and Company in this order is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The pet food product containing horsemeat known as "Nieman's Frozen Dog Food" must conform to the specifications set forth in the formula filed with the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., by, Herbert A. Nieman and Company, in conjunction with the filing of the application for this order.

(2) Herbert A. Nieman and Company shall provide each peddler truck operator, wholesaler, or retailer making his initial purchase of "Nieman's Frozen Dog Food" with a notice in the following form:

(Insert date)

The Office of Price Administration has authorized Herbert A. Nieman and Company to sell "Nieman's Frozen Dog Food" at or below the following maximum prices:

To peddler-truck operators and wholesalers, f. o. b. our plant \$1.10 per dozen.

To retailers, f. o. b. our plant \$1.28 per dozen.

To retailers, delivered to their place of business \$1.34 per dozen.

If you are a peddler-truck operator the maximum price at which you may sell "Nieman's Frozen Dog Food" is \$1.34 per dozen plus actual freight costs incurred by you in acquiring the product, the total to be rounded to the nearest one-half cent.

If you are a wholesaler or retailer, you shall determine your maximum selling price for "Nieman's Frozen Dog Food" in accordance with the provisions of Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 421, 422, or 423, whichever is applicable.

(d) All sales made under this order shall be subject to all applicable provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 367.

All prayers of the application not granted herein are denied.

This Order No. 16 may be revoked or amended by the Administrator at any time.

NOTE: This order has the prior approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. (10 F.R. 9419).

This Order No. 16 shall become effective December 13, 1945.

Issued this 13th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22350; Filed, Dec. 13, 1945;
4:51 p. m.]

[SO 108,¹ Special Order 10]

ADJUSTMENT OF WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE OF ITEMS WHICH HAVE HAD SPECIFIED PRICE INCREASES

An opinion accompanying this Special Order No. 10 under section 17 of Supplementary Order 108 has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

SECTION 1. Purpose of this order. If the ceiling price for any individual item delivered by you in a category during your base period has been adjusted under any of the OPA regulations or supplementary orders specified in section 2 below, this order permits you to deduct from the net amount charged for that item the amount of such adjustment (or adjustments, if more than one) in computing your weighted average price for that category for the third quarter of 1945 and all subsequent calendar quarters.

SEC. 2. What ceiling price adjustments may be deducted. In computing your weighted average price for a category for any calendar quarter, you may deduct from the net amount charged for any individual item delivered in that category during that quarter the amount by which your base period (under SO 108) ceiling price for that item has been adjusted under any one or more of the

following OPA regulations or supplementary orders:

(a) Maximum Price Regulation 221,² § 1389.302 (e) (added by Amendment 5) and § 1389.304, (added by Amendment 6);

(b) Supplementary Regulation 14E,³ section 1.4 (added by Amendment 9),

(c) Supplementary Order 99,⁴

(d) Revised Supplementary Order 99,⁵

(e) Supplementary Order 137,⁶

(f) Supplementary Order 133.⁷

Example 1. You manufacture style 307 men's 12 pound cotton knitted union suits (Category E-82). Your base period for that category is the year 1943. In that year your ceiling price for style 307 was \$8.64 net per dozen. As of July 1, 1944 you adjusted your ceiling price 36 cents, to \$9.00 net per dozen, in accordance with Amendment 6 to MPR 221. In the first calendar quarter under S. O. 108 (June through September 30, 1945) you delivered 1000 dozen of style 307, at this adjusted price of \$9.00. This style was the only one you delivered in Category E-82 during that quarter. In computing your weighted average price for that category under this special order you are permitted to deduct the adjustment of 36 cents on each unit delivered. Therefore your weighted average price would be \$8.64 instead of \$9.00. (\$9.00 - 36 = \$8.64; \$8.64 × 1000 dozen = \$8,640; \$8,640 ÷ 1000 = \$8.64.)

Example 2. Assume that in the case set forth in example 1 in addition to the 36 cents adjustment which you obtained under Amendment 6 to MPR 221 you had received a further adjustment of 50 cents per dozen under Revised Supplementary Order 99 which increased your ceiling price from \$9.00 net per dozen to \$9.50 net per dozen and that during the third quarter of 1945 you delivered 1000 dozen of style 307 at this price of \$9.50 per dozen. Under this special order you are permitted to deduct 86 cents (.36 + .50) from the net price charged for each dozen during that quarter. Therefore, your weighted average price for Category E-82 would be \$8.64 instead of \$9.50 (\$9.50 - .86 = \$8.64; \$8.64 × 1000 dozen = \$8,640; \$8,640 ÷ 1000 dozen = \$8.64.)

SEC. 3. Corrected quarterly report for third quarter of 1945. If you adjust your weighted average price for any category for the third calendar quarter of 1945 (June 1 through September 30, 1945) under this order, you must file with your OPA District Office, on or before January 20, 1946, two copies (signed by an owner, officer or principal) of a corrected quarterly report covering each category delivered during that quarter and containing all of the information required by section 12 (b) (1) of SO 108, using your adjusted weighted average prices permitted by this order instead of your actual weighted average prices.

SEC. 4. Records. In addition to the records which you are required to maintain under section 12 of SO 108, if you adjust your weighted average price for a category under this order, you must keep available for examination by the Office of Price Administration a copy of each order issued to you by the OPA under any of the regulations or orders

² 7 F.R. 7318, 9615, 10719; 8 F.R. 13847, 4514; 9 F.R. 5174, 11758; 10 F.R. 8659.

³ 10 F.R. 1183, 2014, 4156, 7117, 7497, 7667, 9337, 9540, 9963, 10021, 11401, 12601, 12812, 13271.

⁴ 9 F.R. 13521; 10 F.R. 199, 2080.

⁵ 10 F.R. 6796, 8657.

⁶ 10 F.R. 12986, 13636.

⁷ 10 F.R. 11658, 11809.

set forth in section 2 above adjusting the ceiling price for any item which you deliver in that category.

This special order shall become effective December 14, 1945.

NOTES: All record keeping and reporting requirements of this special order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22447; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
4:37 p. m.]

[SO 108,¹ Special Order 11]

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CONTRACT TERMINATION INVENTORY

An opinion accompanying this Special Order No. 11 under section 17 of Supplementary Order 108 has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

SECTION 1. Purpose of this order. This order permits you to exclude from the computation of the weighted average price for any category for any quarter, beginning with the fourth quarter of 1945, deliveries of items which meet the definition of "contract termination inventory" as set forth in this order. This order is permissive and not mandatory. Therefore, if you desire to continue to include your deliveries of contract termination inventory items in computing your weighted average price for a category, you may do so. However, if you desire to exclude such deliveries, you may do so in accordance with the provisions of this special order.

SEC. 2. Meaning of terms. As used in this special order:

(a) "Contract termination inventory" includes any item of apparel or any apparel accessory covered by SO 108 and related to a terminated contract with a war procurement agency. An item shall be considered to be related to a terminated contract with a war procurement agency if, (1) it was completely finished pursuant to such contract prior to its termination, or (2) it was put into process under such contract, although not completed at the termination thereof, or (3) although not put into process until after the termination of the contract, it is made of fabrics, yarns, or other basic materials which had been acquired by the manufacturer prior to termination of the contract solely for incorporation into items required to be produced by him under his contract with the war procurement agency. The manufacturer is considered to have "acquired" the materials, under this section, at the time when title to such materials passed to him or to the war procurement agency.

(b) "War procurement agency" means the War Department, the Department of the Navy, the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, or the Procurement Division of the Treasury of the United States, or any agency of any of the foregoing.

¹ 10 F.R. 4336, 5995, 6402, 8368, 10200, 12089, 12934.

(c) "Contract" means a letter of intent, purchase order, or any other agreement or commitment by which a war procurement agency undertakes to purchase any item of apparel or any apparel accessory, and all amendments and supplements thereto.

(d) "Termination", "terminate", and "terminated" refer to the cancellation in whole or in part of work under a contract for the convenience or at the option of the procurement agency (except for default of the contractor).

SEC. 3. Exclusion of deliveries of contract termination inventory in computing weighted average price for a category. If, during any calendar quarter, beginning with the fourth calendar quarter of 1945, you make deliveries in any category of items which meet the definition of contract termination inventory set forth in section 2 above, you may exclude these deliveries in computing your weighted average price for that category: *Provided*, That you file with the OPA the report of election and the supplementary information required by section 4 below:

SEC. 4. Report of election and supplementary information. If you elect to exclude deliveries of contract termination inventory in computing your weighted average price for a category within any calendar quarter you must, within twenty days after the end of that quarter, file with your OPA District Office two copies (signed by an officer, owner, or principal) of a "Report of election under Special Order 11" containing the following:

(a) Your business name and address,
(b) The calendar quarter covered,
(c) A statement that you have elected to exclude your deliveries of contract termination inventory in computing your weighted average price for that quarter, and setting forth the category number and title of each category in which deliveries of contract termination inventory have been excluded,

(d) For each category set forth under (c) above, the style or lot number, a brief description, the net price charged, and the number of units of each item of contract termination inventory delivered during the quarter.

(e) Your report must also contain the following supplementary information:

(1) The contract number of each war procurement contract terminated during that quarter (and, for the fourth quarter of 1945, also the contract number of each contract terminated prior to that quarter) covering any contract termination inventory which you delivered during that quarter or had on hand at the end of that quarter,

(2) The war procurement agency with which each such contract was made,

(3) The date each such contract was terminated,

(4) The items of apparel or apparel accessories and the quantities thereof required to be delivered and delivered under each such contract,

(5) The quantity of contract termination inventory which you had on

hand under each such war procurement contract on the date of termination thereof, setting forth for each item separately:

(i) The quantity of completely finished items

(ii) The quantity of items in process on that date

(iii) For items not yet put in process at the time of contract termination, the quantity of basic materials (i. e. yards

and kind of fabric, pounds and type of yarn, number of units of other basic materials) which had been acquired by you for use under each such war procurement contract.

SEC. 5. Example of report of election under this special order. The following is a sample report of election under this special order. This form may be duplicated but will not be furnished by the OPA.

REPORT OF ELECTION UNDER SPECIAL ORDER 11

ABO Manufacturing Company,
Address: 123 Main Street, Dover, N. J.

This report covers the fourth calendar quarter of 1945 (October 1 through December 31, 1945).

We have elected to exclude our deliveries of contract termination inventory in computing our weighted average prices for the fourth calendar quarter of 1945 for the following categories, and have delivered the following contract termination inventory during that quarter:

Category No.	Category title	Style	Description	Net price	Quantity
E-82-----	Union suits: Men's 9 pounds and over per dozen-cotton.	M135	Men's 12 pounds O. D. union suits, cotton.	Per dozen \$9.00	Dozen 300
E-90-----	Heavyweight drawers and undershirts, men's and boys' 4 pounds per dozen or over.	B274	Men's O. D. drawers 10% wool, 6 pounds per dozen, base size 42 shirt.	5.00	175
	Heavyweight drawers and undershirts, men's and boys' 4 pounds per dozen or over.	B276	Men's O. D. drawers, 25% wool, 6 pounds per dozen, base size 42 shirt.	7.00	175

Supplementary information re war procurement contracts terminated during that calendar quarter and contract termination inventory on hand at date of termination:

Contract No.	War Procurement Agency	Date contract terminated	Items covered by contract			Quantity delivered under contract	Inventory on hand on date of termination		
			Style No.	Description	Quantity		Number of finished items	Number of items in process	Basic materials
X 34987---	War Department, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.	Oct. 17, 1945	XB	Men's O. D. L. S. A. union suit, 22's carded yarn, finished weight 12 pounds per dozen on size 42.	Dozen 1,600	Dozen 1,600	Dozen 300	Dozen 150	(1)
XY 98374.	War Department, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.	Dec. 3, 1945	U27	Men's O. D. drawers, 22's carded yarn, ankle-length, 7 pounds per dozen finished weight.	1,000	600	175	225	None.

¹ 300 pounds 22's carded yarns.

SEC. 6. Records. In addition to the records which you are required to maintain under section 12 of SO 108, if you exclude deliveries of contract termination inventory under the provisions of this order, you must keep the following records available for examination of the OPA for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect:

(a) A copy of each report of election which you file under this special order;

(b) All the original records, including purchase invoices, delivery records, inventory records and all other data covering contract termination inventory excluded by you under this order;

(c) A copy of each terminated contract with a war procurement agency (and all notices of termination thereunder) to which is related any contract termination inventory excluded by you under this order.

This special order shall be effective December 14, 1945.

NOTE: All record keeping and reporting requirements of this special order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22446; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945; 4:36 p. m.]

[RMFR 499, Order 30]

HARRY RODMAN

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to section 14 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation 499, it is ordered:

(a) *Effect of this order.* This order established maximum prices for all sales by the classes of sellers named below of the watches specified below imported by Harry Rodman, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y., hereinafter called the importer.

(b) *Maximum prices.* The maximum prices for sales of the Lonville Watches identified below are as follows:

MEN'S WATCHES—Continued

Style No.	Description	Importer's maximum prices	Wholesalers' maximum prices	Maximum retail prices including tax	Style No.	Description	Importer's maximum prices	Wholesalers' maximum prices	Maximum retail prices including tax
Jupiter—Pink dial	7J Lonville, all yellow, 11½ ligne....	\$9.03	\$11.74	\$31.50	110/M7503 CHKD 5250	17J Lonville Extra, 14kt. gold case, 8¾ ligne.	\$26.24	\$34.11	\$95.00
Cavalier—Pink dial	17J Lonville, all yellow, 11½ ligne....	11.53	14.99	39.50	WATERPROTECTED WATCHES				
Jupiter—Pink dial	7J Lonville, R. G. P., Y. T., 11½ ligne.	8.57	11.14	29.75					
Cavalier—R/M/D	7J Lonville sweeps, R. G. P., Y. T., 11½ ligne.	9.07	11.70	31.75	165/112 BR.	7J Lonville, Swiss cases, steel backs, moistureproof, 11½ ligne.	\$15.25	19.83	44.50
Jupiter—R/M/D	17J Lonville sweeps, R. G. P., Y. T., 11½ ligne.	11.57	15.04	39.75	165/168 BR.	17J Lonville Extra, Swiss cases, steel backs, moistureproof, 11½ ligne.	17.75	23.68	49.50
Cavalier—R/M/D	17J Lonville, R. G. P., Y. T., 11½ ligne.	11.07	14.39	37.50	165/168 RS.	7J Lonville, Swiss cases, steel backs, moistureproof, 11½ ligne.	14.75	19.18	42.50
Jupiter—R/M/D	7J Lonville, all yellow, 11½ ligne.	9.17	11.92	31.50	165/168 BR.	17J Lonville Extra, Swiss cases, steel backs, moistureproof, 11½ ligne.	17.25	22.43	43.50
Cavalier—R/M/D	17J Lonville, all yellow, 11½ ligne.	11.67	15.17	39.50	165/168 RS.	17J Lonville Extra, Swiss chrome case, steel back, waterprotected, sweep second, 11½ ligne.	15.10	19.63	45.50
701	7J Lonville, R. G. P., Y. T., 11½ ligne, sweep second.	15.25	19.83	44.50	165/168 BR.	17J Lonville Extra, Swiss chrome case, steel back, waterprotected, normal, 11½ ligne.	14.60	18.93	44.50
702	17J Lonville, R. G. P., Y. T., 11½ ligne, sweep second.	17.75	23.08	49.50	165/168 BR.	17J Lonville Extra Swiss, chrome case, steel back, waterprotected, sweep second, 10½ ligne in case.	17.15	22.30	49.50
701	7J Lonville Extra, R. G. P., Y. T., sweep second, 8¾ ligne.	9.75	12.63	32.00	165/168 BR.				
702	17J Lonville Extra, R. G. P., Y. T., sweep second, 8¾ ligne.	12.25	15.93	38.50	165/168 BR.				
110/M7503 CHKD 5018.	17J Lonville Extra, 14kt. gold case with sterling silver dial, lapped bars and conicles (or squares) of 18kt. gold applied figures, 8¾ ligne.	56.75	73.78	175.00	165/168 BR.				
110/M7503 CHKD 5108.	17J Lonville Extra, 14kt. gold case, 8¾ ligne.	45.77	59.50	150.00	165/168 BR.				
110/M7503 CHKD 5016.	17J Lonville Extra, 14kt. gold case, 8¾ ligne.	44.70	58.11	150.00	165/168 BR.				
110/M5605 BCHM 5013.	17J Lonville Extra, 14kt. gold case, 8¾ ligne.	35.86	46.42	115.00	165/168 BR.				
110/M7503 CHKD 5007.	17J Lonville Extra, 14kt. gold case, 8¾ ligne.	37.25	48.43	120.00	165/168 BR.				
110/M5603 CF YALE.	17J Lonville Extra, 14kt. gold case, 8¾ ligne.	27.74	35.41	95.00	165/168 BR.				

All of the above watches are complete with straps or cords and with individual boxes. The importer's maximum prices set forth above are subject to his customary freight terms and his credit terms which are 2%—10 days. The maximum prices established for sales by wholesalers to retailers are f. o. b. the wholesaler's city and are subject to terms of 2%, 30 days.

No charges may be added to the above maximum retail prices for extension of credit except under the conditions specified and to the extent permitted by section 12a of Revised Maximum Price Regulation 499. The above maximum retail prices are inclusive of the Federal excise tax, of 10% (20% in the case of watches retailing for over \$65.00).

(c) *Notification.* At, or prior to, the time of the first sale of the watches covered by this order to a purchaser for resale, the importer shall furnish the purchaser with a copy of this order or a price list incorporating the above prices to retailers and to consumers and containing a certification that they are maximum prices established by the Office of Price Administration. In addition, the importer shall include on every invoice covering a sale of these watches the following statement:

OPA Order No. 30 under RMPR 499 establishes prices at which you may sell these watches.

This notification requirement supercedes the notification requirement in section 12 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 499 with respect to the watches covered by this order.

(d) *Tagging.* The importer shall include with every watch covered by this

order delivered to a purchaser for resale after its effective date, a tag or label setting forth the maximum retail price of the particular watch. This tag or label must not be removed until the watch is sold to an ultimate consumer.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(f) Unless the content otherwise requires the definitions set forth in section 2 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 499 shall apply to the terms used herein.

This order shall become effective on the 15th day of December, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22430; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
11:53 a. m.]

[MPR 594, Order 5]

FORD MOTOR CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to section 8 of Maximum Price Regulation 594, it is ordered:

(a) Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan, may sell and deliver f. o. b. Dearborn, Michigan, each of the new Mercury passenger automobiles described in subparagraph (1) at a price not to exceed the respective net wholesale price in subparagraph (1) plus the applicable charges in subparagraph (2);

(1) Description.

	Net wholesale price
Sedan (2 door).....	\$852.01
Town sedan (4 door).....	833.64
Sedan coupe.....	880.38
Club convertible.....	1009.41
Station wagon.....	1019.59
Chassis with open or closed front end.....	638.74

(2) Charges—(i) Optional equipment.

A charge for each of the items in the following schedule when installed at the factory not to exceed the respective net wholesale price in that schedule:

Description:	Net wholesale price
Bumper end guards.....	\$3.48
Fender shields (pair).....	9.67
Governor.....	4.06
Hot water heater defroster.....	15.25
Hot water heater, under-seat type.....	11.50
Oil bath air cleaner, hat type.....	1.74
Oil bath air cleaner, 21A-18205, 1-quart capacity.....	1.89
Oil filter.....	3.48
Radio, including antenna and foot control.....	29.25
Wheel rings.....	4.50

(ii) *Transportation expense.* A charge to cover outbound transportation expense, if any, from Dearborn, Michigan, to the point at which delivery is made to the purchaser, computed in accordance with the method the seller had in effect on October 15, 1941, plus transportation tax at the current legal rate.

(iii) *Federal excise taxes.* A charge to cover expense of Federal excise taxes, at the current legal rate, on new automobiles including optional equipment, computed in accordance with the seller's method in effect on October 15, 1941.

(iv) *Handling and delivery charge.* A charge for handling and delivery computed in accordance with the method,

and at the same rate, the seller had in effect on October 15, 1941.

(b) A reseller of Mercury automobiles may sell and deliver each of the new Mercury passenger automobiles listed in subparagraph (1) at a price not to exceed the applicable list price in that subparagraph plus the applicable charges in subparagraph (2):

(1) *Description.*

	List price
Sedan (2 door)-----	\$1,114
Town sedan (4 door)-----	1,162
Sedan coupe-----	1,151
Club convertible-----	1,320
Station wagon-----	1,333
Chassis with open or closed front end-----	835

(2) *Charges—(i) Optional equipment.*

A charge for each of the items in the following schedule when installed at the factory not to exceed the respective list price in that schedule:

Description:	List price
Bumper end guards-----	\$6.00
Fender shields (pair)-----	14.50
Governor-----	7.00
Hot water heater defroster-----	23.50
Hot water heater, under-seat type-----	16.50
Oil bath air cleaner, hat type-----	3.00
Oil bath air cleaner, 21A-18205, 1-quart capacity-----	3.25
Oil filter-----	6.00
Radio, including antenna and foot control-----	45.00
Wheel rings-----	7.75

(ii) *Transportation expense.* A charge to cover transportation expense, if any, which shall not exceed the rail freight charge at carload rate, by the most direct route, for the transportation of the new automobile and optional equipment from Dearborn, Michigan, to the railroad freight receiving station nearest to the place at which delivery is made to the purchaser plus transportation tax, except that where the new automobile and optional equipment is transported by truck-away and the reseller is charged at the truck-away rate, the charge may be the truck-away charge at truckload rate, for the most direct route from Dearborn, Michigan, to the place at which delivery is made to the purchaser plus transportation tax.

(iii) *Federal excise tax.* A charge for Federal excise tax equal to the charge made by the manufacturer to cover such tax on the new automobile and optional equipment.

(iv) *State and local taxes.* A charge equal to the reseller's expense for State or local taxes on the resale of the new automobile or optional equipment.

(v) *Preparing and conditioning charge.* A charge not to exceed \$20.00 for preparing and conditioning the new automobile for delivery.

(c) *Resales in territories and possessions.* A reseller is authorized to sell in a territory or possession each of the new automobiles listed in paragraph (b) at a price not to exceed the maximum price permitted by that paragraph to which it may add a sum equal to the expense incurred by or charged to him for: payment of territorial and insular taxes on the purchase, sale or introduction of the new automobile in the territory or possession, when not charged under paragraph (b); export premiums; boxing and crating for export purposes; marine and war risk insurance; landing, wharfage and terminal operations; as-

sembly costs if any; ocean freight; and freight to port of embarkation when not charged under paragraph (b).

(d) This order may be amended or revoked by the Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective December 14, 1945.

Issued this 14th day of December 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22445; Filed, Dec. 14, 1945;
4:36 p. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

[File No. 70-1132]

UNITED PUBLIC UTILITIES CORP. ET AL.

NOTICE REGARDING FILING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held in its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 15th day of December A. D. 1945.

Notice is hereby given that a declaration or application (or both) has been filed with this Commission pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 by United Public Utilities Corporation ("UPU"), a registered holding company, and The Bradford and Gettysburg Electric Light & Power Company, The Brookville and Lewisburg Lighting Company, The Buckeye Light & Power Company, Citizens Heat, Light and Power Company, The Eaton Lighting Company, The Greenville Electric Light and Power Company, Indiana-Ohio Public Service Company, Lynn Natural Gas Company, The New Madison Lighting Company, Peoples Service Company, Western Ohio Public Service Company, Dakota Public Service Company and Knife River Coal Mining Company, subsidiaries of UPU.

Notice is further given that any interested person may not later than December 26, 1945 at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the reasons for such request and the nature of his interest, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. At any time thereafter, said declaration or application, as filed or as amended, may be granted, as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to said act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rules U-20 (a) and U-100 thereof. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 18th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.

All interested persons are referred to said declaration or application which is on file in the offices of the Commission for a statement of the transactions therein proposed which is summarized below:

The applicants-declarants propose, subject to the approval of the Commission, to allocate Federal excess profits and income taxes for 1944 among UPU, its subsidiaries and two former subsidiaries

of UPU, Southern Gas Producing Company and Fort Smith Gas Company, all of which joined in the filing of a consolidated Federal income and excess profits tax return for 1944, upon a basis differing from that expressly authorized by Rule U-45 (b) (6) promulgated under the act.

It is represented by the applicants or declarants that by virtue of the filing by UPU and its subsidiaries of a consolidated tax return for 1944, the member companies obtained an aggregate tax savings of \$104,726.21; that it was advantageous to all the companies in UPU's holding company system to join in the filing of a consolidated return for 1944 except Knife River, which for 1944 had an adjusted net income loss of \$30,331.75; that by joining in the consolidated tax return, Knife River lost the benefit of the loss carry back available to it on the basis of the filing of a separate return; that if Knife River had filed a separate return for 1944, and had applied the loss carry back to its taxable income for 1942, it would have been entitled, on the basis of tax returns made, to a net tax refund in the sum of \$13,828.18; and that the consolidated Federal excess profits and income tax return for 1944 was filed by mutual agreement pursuant to an understanding that UPU and its then subsidiaries (other than Knife River) would, if authorized by the Commission, reimburse Knife River for the loss which it would sustain by joining in such consolidated return.

It is proposed that each company which joined in the consolidated return (other than Knife River) contribute to Knife River such proportion of the total loss as the amount of each of such companies' income and excess profits taxes for the year 1944 on the basis of separate tax returns bears to the total of such taxes for that year.

The following schedule shows the ratio of the income and excess profits taxes of each company which joined in the consolidated return (other than Knife River) for the year 1944 on the basis of separate returns to the total of such taxes for that year and the amount of the proposed refund by each company to Knife River:

	Taxes on an individual basis percent to total	Amount of refund to Knife River Coal Mining Co.
	Percent	
The Bradford & Gettysburg Electric Light & Power Co.	1.13	-\$150.20
The Brookville & Lewisburg Lighting Co.	.73	100.95
The Buckeye Light & Power Co.	7.01	969.30
The Eaton Lighting Co.	1.01	222.63
The Greenville Electric Light & Power Co.	15.70	2,179.32
The New Madison Lighting Co.	.22	30.42
Western Ohio Public Service Co.	7.53	1,041.20
Indiana-Ohio Public Service Co.	.00	132.75
Lynn Natural Gas Co.	.10	20.27
Peoples Service Co.	.63	91.03
Citizens Heat, Light & Power Co.	13.62	1,893.40
Dakota Public Service Co.	30.60	4,231.42
Fort Smith Gas Co.	12.51	1,729.92
Southern Gas Producing Co.	1.01	139.09
United Public Utilities Corp.	0.44	590.63
Total-----	100.00	19,828.18

The applicants-declarants consider section 12 of the act and Rule U-45 (a) as applicable to the proposed transactions.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22451; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
10:00 a. m.]

[File No. 812-392]

PACIFIC AFFILIATE, INC.

NOTICE OF AND ORDER FOR HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 14th day of December, A. D., 1945.

Pacific Affiliate, Inc., a registered diversified closed end management investment company, having filed an application under Section 6 (c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for an order exempting it from the provisions of section 8 (b) of the act relating to the filing of a registration statement, section 30 (a) of the act relating to the filing of annual reports with the Commission, section 30 (b) (1) relating to the filing of quarterly reports with the Commission and section 30 (d) relating to the transmittal of reports to stockholders and from the rules and regulations of the Commission adopted pursuant to such sections;

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 40 (a) of the said act that a hearing on the aforementioned application be held on December 27, 1945 at 10:00 a. m. eastern standard time, in Room 318, Securities and Exchange Commission Building, 18th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania; and

It is further ordered, That Robert P. Reeder or any other officer or officers of the Commission designated by it for that purpose shall preside at such meeting. The officer so designated is hereby authorized to exercise all the powers granted to the Commission under sections 41 and 42 (b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and to trial examiners under the Commission's rules of practice.

Notice of such hearing is hereby given to Pacific Affiliate, Inc., and to any other persons whose participation in such proceeding may be in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22453; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
10:00 a. m.]

[File No. 70-1185]

SOUTHERN NATURAL GAS CO. ET AL.

NOTICE REGARDING FILING AND HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1945.

In the matter of Southern Natural Gas Company, Southern Production Company, Inc. (Alabama), Southern Produc-

tion Company, Inc. (Delaware); File No. 70-1185.

Notice is hereby given that a joint application and declaration has been filed with this Commission pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 by Southern Natural Gas Company (Southern), a registered holding company and a subsidiary of Federal Water and Gas Corporation, also a registered holding company, Southern Production Company, Inc. of Alabama (Alabama), a subsidiary of Southern, and Southern Production Company, Inc., of Delaware (Delaware), also a subsidiary of Southern.

Notice is further given that any interested person may not later than the 21st day of December 1945 at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter stating the reasons for such request and the nature of his interest, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. At any time thereafter said application and declaration, as filed or as amended, may be approved or may be permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under said act or the Commission may exempt such transaction as provided in Rule U-20 (a) and Rule U-100 thereof. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 18th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.

All interested persons are referred to said document which is on file in the offices of the Commission for a statement of the transactions therein proposed which are summarized as follows:

Delaware is an inactive corporation, organized by Southern in 1942 for the stated purpose of taking over the business of Alabama in order to eliminate certain taxes imposed on Alabama under laws of the State of Alabama which Alabama claims constitute an inequitable burden on its business. It is stated in the filing that since Alabama's organization in 1940 the place of conducting its operations has changed, and that substantially all of its operations are now conducted in the States of Louisiana and Texas. A statutory merger of Alabama into Delaware is contemplated, the assets of Alabama to be transferred to Delaware and Delaware to assume the liabilities of Alabama.

Delaware proposes to make an initial issue and sale to Southern of 1,000 shares of common stock at par value of \$1 per share and Southern proposes to acquire said stock. Southern proposes to donate all the capital stock of Alabama to Delaware and Delaware proposes to acquire said stock. All of the assets of Alabama are proposed to be sold to Delaware, which is to assume all of Alabama's liabilities. Delaware then proposes to issue and sell and Southern proposes to acquire additional new common stock to be issued from time to time on or before March 31, 1947, in such amounts (not in excess of an aggregate of 1,499,000 shares) and at such prices (not less than \$1.00 per share) as will produce a total of not less than \$999,000 and not in excess of \$2,099,000.

Alabama proposes to repay its outstanding 2½% serial notes owned by

Southern. These notes aggregate \$400,000 at the present time but may be increased by \$200,000 additional face amount during December 1945.

The applicants propose to use the proceeds of the sale of Delaware's stock in a maximum amount of \$1,499,000 and minimum of \$1,000,000 for development and exploration (principally drilling gas wells in the Carthage field in Texas) and a maximum amount of \$600,000 for the payment of the outstanding serial notes. To the extent such notes are not paid, the maximum total sales price of the stock to be issued will be reduced.

The application-declaration states that the above transactions are related to Southern's general program for the acquisition and development of additional supplies of gas.

The applicants have designated sections 6 (b), 10, 12 (c), and 12 (f) of the act, and Rules U-42 (b) (2) and U-43 promulgated thereunder as applicable to the proposed transactions.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22452; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
10:00 a. m.]

[File No. 1-342]

RED BANK OIL CO.

ORDER SUSPENDING TRADING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1945.

In the matter of trading on the New York Curb Exchange in the Common Stock, \$1 Par Value, of Red Bank Oil Company, File No. 1-342.

The Commission, by order adopted on October 16, 1945, pursuant to section 19 (a) (4), having summarily suspended trading in the Common Stock, \$1 Par Value, of Red Bank Oil Company on the New York Curb Exchange for a period of ten (10) days in order to prevent fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative acts or practices, and said security having been similarly suspended from trading on said exchange for additional periods of ten (10) days each by orders adopted on October 25, November 2, November 14, November 23 and December 5, 1945;

The Commission, with due regard for the public interest and the protection of investors, deeming it appropriate that trading in said Common Stock on the New York Curb Exchange be summarily suspended;

The Commission, being of the opinion further that such suspension is necessary in order to prevent fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative acts or practices, with the result that it will be unlawful under section 15 (c) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Commission's Rule X-15C2-2 thereunder for any broker or dealer to make use of the mails or of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce to effect any transaction in, or to induce or attempt to induce the purchase or sale of, such security otherwise than on a national securities exchange;

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 19 (a) (4) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that trading in such security on the New York Curb Exchange be, and it hereby is, summarily suspended in order to prevent fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative acts or practices, effective for a period of ten (10) days from the opening of the trading session on December 17, 1945.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22450; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
10:00 a. m.]

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

APPROVAL OF EQUIPMENT

By virtue of the authority vested in me by R. S. 4405, 4417a, 4426, 4481, 4488 and 4491, as amended. 35 Stat. 428, 49 Stat. 1544 (46 U.S.C. 375, 491a, 404, 474, 481, 489, 396, 367), and Executive Order 9083, dated February 28, 1942 (3 CFR, Cum. Supp.), the following approval of equipment is prescribed:

DAVIT

Aluminum gravity davit, Type 33A (General Arrangement Dwg. No. 2893, dated 20 August, 1945) (Working load of 32,000 pounds

per set), submitted by Welin Davit and Boat Corporation, Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

LIFEBOAT

22' x 6.9' x 2.8' metallo car-propelled lifeboat (25-person capacity) (General Arrangement Dwg. No. 2220, dated 29 October, 1945), submitted by Lane Lifeboat and Davit Corporation, Foot of 40th Road, Flushing, Long Island, New York.

Dated: December 17, 1945.

L. T. CHALKER,
Rear Admiral, U. S. C. G.,
Acting Commandant.

[F. R. Doc. 45-22456; Filed, Dec. 17, 1945;
11:00 a. m.]